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STATE OF ILLINOIS
HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN

September 1, 1970

ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION
Henry N. Barkhausen, Director

STATE OF ILLINOIS
HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN

Presented to
National Park Service

September 1, 1970

Prepared by

*The Division of Long Range Planning,
Systems Planning & Research Unit*

with the assistance of

*De Leuw, Cather & Company
Planners and Engineers of Chicago*

and

The Illinois Historic Sites Advisory Council



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SPRINGFIELD 62706

RICHARD B. OGILVIE
GOVERNOR

June 1, 1971

TO THE PEOPLE OF ILLINOIS

I am pleased to release the "State of Illinois Plan for Historic Preservation." The preservation of our rich physical and cultural heritage requires awareness, commitment, cooperation and effective actions at every level of public and private endeavor. The program seeks to demonstrate the contemporary value and relevance for the State's archaeological, historical and architectural resources.

A primary element of the plan is the study design of a survey intended to identify, inventory and evaluate an estimated 30,000 sites, structures, buildings, districts and objects throughout the State.

This plan has been accepted and approved by the National Park Service, an important step toward Federal assistance in the State's preservation program. This program is an important tool for improving environmental quality through study, protection and enhancement of our historic resources.

Sincerely yours,

A large, stylized handwritten signature of Richard B. Ogilvie, written in dark ink. The signature is written over the word "Sincerely yours," and the name "Richard B. Ogilvie" printed below it.

Richard B. Ogilvie
Governor



STATE OF ILLINOIS
DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION
SPRINGFIELD 62706

August 27, 1970

The Honorable Walter J. Hickel
Secretary of the Interior
U. S. Department of the Interior
Washington, D. C. 20240

Dear Mr. Secretary:

On behalf of the Department of Conservation and the Illinois Historic Sites Advisory Council, it is my pleasure to submit the "State of Illinois Historic Preservation Plan" for your approval. This Department has received the finest cooperation from other State agencies, recognized professionals in the field of historic preservation, Historic Sites Advisory Council, and De Leuw, Cather and Company, in the creation of this plan proposal.

This document points out the quality and quantity of archeological, architectural, and historic resources in the State of Illinois. Realizing the potential of historic preservation, as well as the problems and challenges associated with it, it is our goal to make this plan an effective tool for effectuating both short and long term programs of historic preservation.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "Dan Malkovich", is positioned above the typed name and title.

Dan Malkovich,
Acting Director

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PREFACE

In order to understand the present and to shape the future, man first must know his past. For thousands of years, men dwelling in the area comprising the State of Illinois have had a major effect on the civilization of North America and, indeed, have contributed much to the culture and technology of the Western World.

Illinois has many river valleys containing extensive archeological evidence of prehistoric societies in North America. From its early exploration by the French, through its settlement by pioneers and through the emergence of such important persons as Abraham Lincoln, to the development of its present highly complex technical and cultural relationships, Illinois reflects nearly every phase of American History. Yet, because of its unique location and the diverse cultural backgrounds of its people, Illinois has its own very special history, a history characterized by outstanding examples of great, creative architecture. Buildings by Louis Sullivan, Frank Lloyd Wright, and others have led the world in the development of architectural style and methods of construction.

To date about 1,000 sites and structures in Illinois have been identified from authoritative written materials as having architectural, archeological, or historical value. These significant resources are listed in this document by theme and by county. Their distribution by county is shown in Figure 1. In addition, it is estimated that there are about 30,000 sites and structures of interest throughout the State still to be identified.

Residents, private groups, and public agencies have undertaken numerous projects and programs to maintain this heritage. Yet, despite these efforts, the pace and intensity of present-day land development and accompanying economic pressures threaten all that is old regardless of its importance. A serious gap is developing between the State's many realistic possibilities for historic preservation and current levels of preservation activity. One of the primary purposes of the State of Illinois Historic Preservation Plan will be to help bridge this gap by providing

the guidance and framework needed to marshal the legal, financial and technical resources of the State to undertake a unified and effective program for historic preservation.

The preservation of Illinois' vast heritage demands a commitment equal to the task. It requires citizen awareness and intelligent, effective citizen participation. The diversity of the Plan for Historic Preservation is intended to match the diversity of the State's archeological, historical, and architectural resources. Understanding, cooperation, and action are expected at every level of public and private endeavor and, therefore, are included as important elements of the Plan. The program seeks to demonstrate to Illinoisans the contemporary value and relevance of the State's many resources. It also provides the means to embark upon an effective course of action.

Historic Preservation will succeed in Illinois because the people believe that the program is important and are contributing their ideas and support to the task.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This plan was prepared by the Illinois Department of Conservation Planning Unit with the assistance of De Leuw, Cather & Company, Engineers and Planners of Chicago; the Illinois Historic Sites Advisory Council; and representatives of the following agencies:

Illinois Department of Conservation

Bureau of the Budget, State of Illinois

Division of Tourism, Department of Business and
Economic Development

Illinois Department of Public Works and Buildings

Illinois Department of Mines and Minerals

University of Illinois, Departments of Geography,
History, Urban Planning, Architecture, Geology,
Landscape Architecture, State Natural History Survey
Illinois Historical Survey

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Additional interviews were conducted with individual
archeologists, architects, planners, photographers, educators
and preservationists.

The contributions of the following individuals were particularly valuable to the development of this plan.

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CHAPTER I

PHYSICAL AND CULTURAL HERITAGE OF ILLINOIS

The State of Illinois has a rich, physical and cultural heritage, the diversity and significance of which can only be suggested by the following summary of highlights and by the illustration of a sampling of the State's historic resources.

Prehistoric societies flourished in the major river valleys of North America more than 10,000 years ago. Illinois, with more miles of rivers than probably any other state, has a wealth of archeological data which has already been uncovered. Since many sites have not yet been excavated by professional archeologists, the state offers exciting opportunities for further research in this field. Two major cultures, the Hopewell and the Mississippian apparently had their origins in Illinois. The largest prehistoric site north of the Valley of Mexico and by far the largest town or city of the Mississippian culture is located in Madison and St. Clair counties and is known as the Cahokia site, part of which has been designated a State Park.

The land of Illinois and its people have played a major role in nearly every phase of America's expansion and development. In this process the state has been laced with sites, structures, areas, and buildings which express the tangible and intangible forces which have produced them - the life and times of the past which hold within themselves a glimpse of what we are now and what we might be in the future! No township or village in the state is without some evidence of our struggle to the present. All of these remains and reminders are important resources which deserve our attention and study, whether they are of national significance or a focus and symbol of local pride. The preservation and enhancement of these resources is clearly related to the public welfare and our cultural heritage and is therefore a legitimate concern of the state.

A broad view of the state's history reveals the story of how a society has progressed from rural to urban, from handicraft

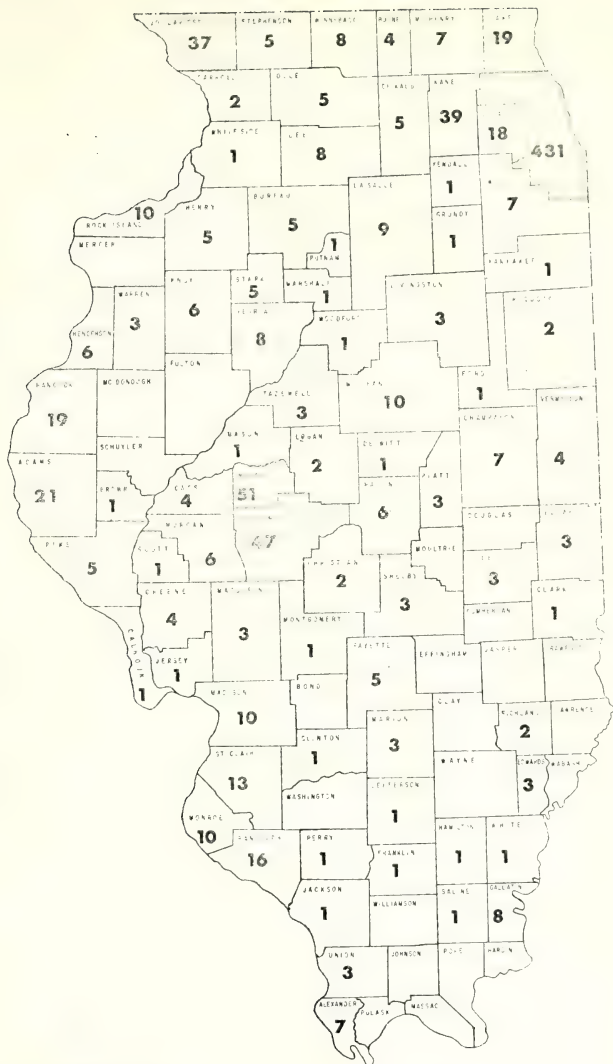
to industrialization, from sparse settlement to the emergence of vast metropolitan concentrations, from a simple economy to a complex and diversified economic base in an incredibly short period of time. This history, embodied within the remaining historic resources of the state, provides the standard and perspective which people need to mark their place or measure their progress.

Europeans first entered the Illinois country in the late 17th century. Explorations by Father Jacques Marquette and Louis Jolliet in 1673 and LaSalle in 1679 led to the establishment of Indian missions and outposts of the French colonial empire such as Cahokia in 1699, Kaskaskia in 1703, and Fort Chartres in 1719. Illinois is said to have held within its borders the western most battle engagement of the revolutionary war, and George Rogers Clark in 1778 and 1779 captured British forts which played an important role in the acquisition of lands by the United States in the Treaty of Paris in 1783. Examples of French Colonial architecture can still be found in the old towns along the Mississippi River and excellent examples of Victorian and Gothic Revival structures are scattered throughout the state.

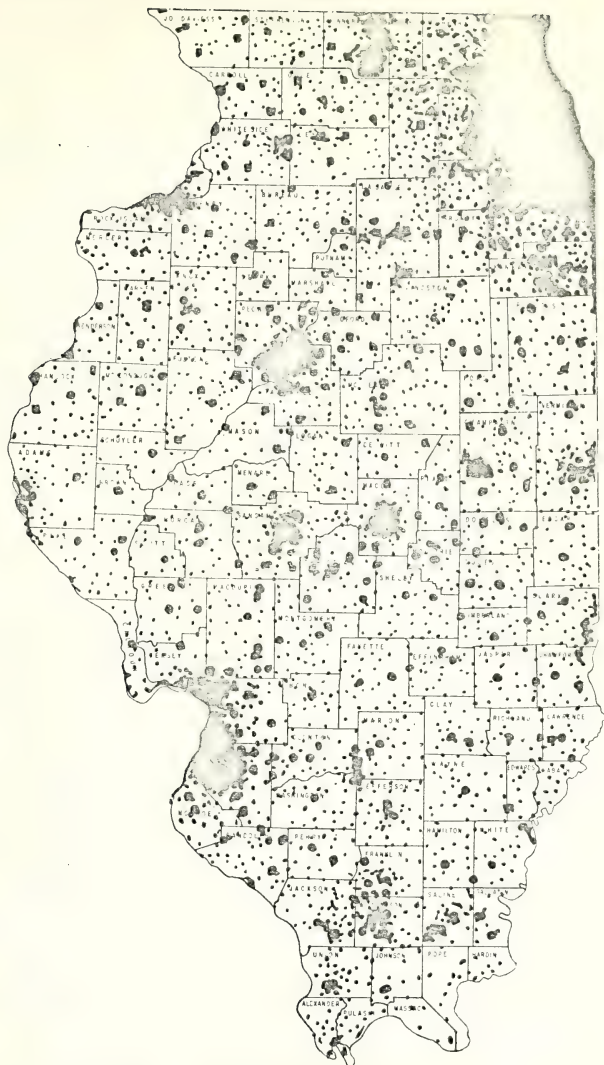
Illinois came under the civil jurisdiction of Virginia starting in 1778 and became a part of the Northwest Territory in 1790, the Indiana territory in 1800, and the Illinois territory in 1809. Statehood came in 1818, the 21st entry to the Union. The new state had many problems to cope with, such as speeding up the sale, distribution, and development of land, raising development capital, educating the citizens, protecting the populace, opening markets for local resources and products, and developing an internal system of roads, canals, and railroads to link with major transcontinental transportation systems. There are today nine remaining covered bridges and long sections of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, the latter being completed in 1848. Channahon State Park contains one portion of this canal including a set of locks.

New Salem Village near Springfield illustrates a reconstructed pioneer village also associated with the historic significance of Abraham Lincoln's life. The Old State Capitol Building, recently restored, became a symbol of the new government.

Education was important to the growing population as indicated by the historic Beecher Hall building of Illinois College

STATE OF ILLINOIS
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DISTRIBUTION OF IDENTIFIED HISTORIC RESOURCES



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executed in the late Georgian style of architecture. At the local level public education was pursued in the one room school houses scattered throughout the state, few of which still survive. The Charter Oak School in Sparta is an unusual octagonal design, the only one in Illinois and one of three in the United States. Monetary developments were mirrored in the construction of banks, mostly of classical revival styles as shown in the First National Bank of Shawneetown.

Many different nationalities and ethnic groups migrated to Illinois, leaving their indelible mark upon the architecture of the state. The Grosse House in Columbia is an example of the simple construction work of German settlers. Magnolia Manor in Cairo is an example of an ornate Italianate Victorian house built for a local flour milling merchant, Charles A. Galigher.

In the era of the Civil War, Illinois produced two of the country's greatest leaders: Lincoln and Ulysses G. Grant. Sites and structures associated with the lives of these men are set aside throughout the State and each year thousands of tourists visit the "Land of Lincoln."

The state contains numerous examples of the art, science, and motivation for building new towns and experiments in community living. These examples are scattered throughout the state and serve as three dimensional models of the life and the times from which they were produced.

Galena, once a thriving 19th century lead mining community rivaling Chicago in size and wealth, was the home of Ulysses S. Grant. Though the town diminished in size and importance with the decline in lead mining and river traffic, it stands today as a remarkable assemblage of authentic 19th century architecture.

Mormon prophet Joseph Smith founded the city of Nauvoo in 1840 on the Mississippi River. The population of the town quickly reached more than 20,000 making it the largest city in the state. Religious persecution forced the Mormons to move and by 1846 only a remnant of the original population remained. This famous Mormon and Icarian community, which includes a popular Illinois state park, is noted for its local wine and cheese.

Bishop Hill, another present-day Illinois State Memorial, was a religious and communistic Swedish community, agricultural in character. The town survives as an example of rural Americana.

The 1850's saw vast migrations to California, Kansas, and Nebraska, but their numbers were more than replaced by the influx of new settlers and businessmen from the south and east. This decade also produced an extensive railroad system. The railroad companies, with vast land holdings and considerable economic and political power, promoted the construction of dozens of "towns" along their respective lines. The Illinois Central Railroad had a standard grid pattern plan, featuring the rail depot, which they repeated throughout the length of the state. By 1893 these lines provided service within twenty miles of any point in the state. It is estimated that eighty-five percent of the land in the state was within four miles of a railroad.

Two towns which are now State of Illinois historic landmarks and listed on the National Register of Historic Places deserve special attention. These full scale models of the art of community design are a base of reference in our efforts to improve the urban environment.

The Village of Riverside, situated along the Des Plaines River in the Chicago metropolitan region was planned in 1869 by Olmsted, Vaux & Company, landscape architects. The value of Riverside must be considered against the background of the typical 19th century industrial city which was its contemporary. The intention of the planners was to create an attractive and distinctly rural atmosphere. To avoid the problem of ugly buildings it was required that all buildings be set back from the street a certain distance and that the home owner maintain one or two living trees between the house and the street right of way. The landscaping not only engulfed the buildings but has been a major reason for the pleasantness of Riverside to this day.

Streets were laid out in a curvilinear form, offering generally direct lines of communication between the various

parts of the neighborhood. The layout discouraged "through" traffic--traffic having its origin and destination beyond the neighborhood boundaries.

The qualities which were originally built into the community of Riverside have helped it to maintain its viability as a living community and its attractiveness stands today against the drab sameness of the typical man-made environment.

Pullman is a community on the far south side of Chicago. George M. Pullman, industrialist, hired architect Solon S. Beman and landscape architect Nathan F. Barrett to design a completely new company town which would include industry, parks, shops, recreational and cultural activities, a church, school, bank, health services, and a variety of housing types. The town took shape in 1880 on a 300 acre portion of a 4,000 acre site owned by the Pullman Palace Car Company. By 1885, 1,400 dwelling units had been constructed, and in the early 1890's the population reached 11,800. The Pullman dwellings were predominantly brick row houses, and all of the Pullman structures were fashioned from brick produced from the clay found on the company site.

The town was both an economic and social experiment. Pullman believed that by providing a living environment, superior to that available to the working class in any other city, he could avoid strikes, attract the most skilled workers, and attain greater productivity due to the better health and spirit of his employees. The entire venture was calculated as a paying proposition. The parks, athletic fields, church, farms, and commercial and industrial operations were all controlled by the company and were paid for directly or indirectly by the residents or users of these facilities.

The standards of structural strength, lighting and ventilation, convenience to a wide range of public facilities, unique architecture, and handsome landscaping were dramatic departures from the cities of the times (1880-1884) and are seldom approached today. These factors plus the high quality of public and private utilities and conveniences account for Pullman being voted the most perfect town in the world at the Prague International Hygienic and Pharmaceutical Exposition in 1896.

A major thrust of the City Beautiful movement came from Chicago with the publication of the "1907 Plan of Chicago" by architect Daniel H. Burnham. This represented the first effort of a major American city to redesign and rebuild through comprehensive planning.

The dynamic, innovative, and aggressive nature of Chicago can be seen in its architecture. The city's strategic location along the natural route of travel between the Great Lakes and the Gulf of Mexico and the east-west transportation lines along the southern edge of the Great Lakes contributed to its rapid growth. Pressures to build more housing were relieved by the development of balloon frame construction techniques which greatly speeded the erection of new dwellings.

The spirit of the people of Chicago was taxed to its limit by the fire of 1871, which left 90,000 people homeless. The courage and resilience of Chicagoans produced a feverish rebuilding pace. The activity and expansion of the area led to increasing demand for offices and stores in the center of a town limited in its growth by railroads and the waters of Lake Michigan. Vertical expansion was limited by subsurface swamp and marsh conditions.

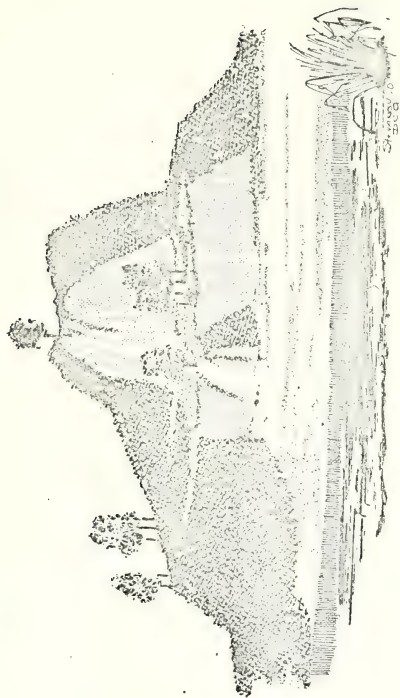
By 1880, offices had been built to ten or more stories, served by mechanical elevators. To support these tall structures a "floating" mat footing was developed which would distribute the building weight over sufficient land area so that the building would not settle into the reclaimed swamp land. Methods of fire proofing the cast iron structural members were developed and widely accepted.

One of the tallest masonry load-bearing structures in the world, the sixteen story Monadnock building designed by John Wellborn Root in 1891 stands as a true landmark in this evolution of the American "skyscraper". This evolution was carried on by the development of steel skeleton framing of structures and caissons for transferring the load of a building on shafts of masonry penetrating 90 feet or more to solid bedrock. Thus the challenge of building a tall building and of increasing the amount of natural light was met.

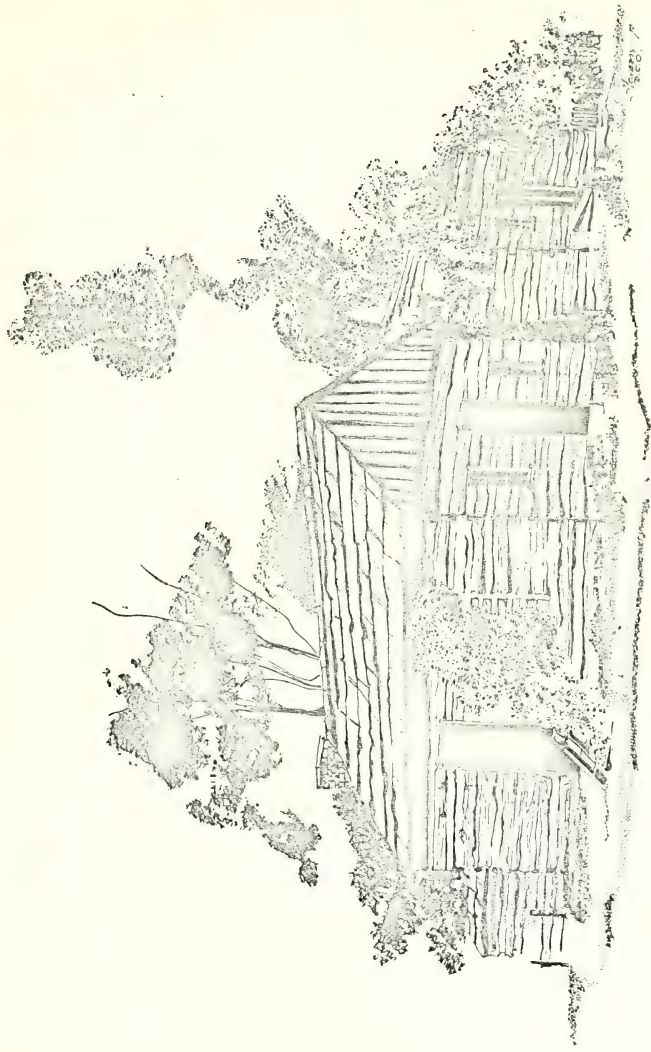
This was functional architecture suited to the commercial and industrial uses of the day. It had broken with custom and turned its back on classical revival and eclectic formalism. It sought expression of the social philosophy of democracy. It made a significant contribution to the art and science of building which has influenced the development of architectural styles and building methods throughout the world. It was the birth of the Chicago School of Architecture.

The names of the architects who accomplished this are legendary: Louis H. Sullivan, William L. Jenney, John W. Root, Daniel H. Burnham, Dankmar Adler, and the firm of Holabird and Roche. The general influence of the Chicago School was reduced following the interest in classical revival stimulated by the World's Columbian Exposition in 1893. Frank Lloyd Wright, an apprentice to Louis Sullivan, was soon to emerge as a new leader of the creative tradition which has made Chicago famous as a center of contemporary architectural innovation. Frank Lloyd Wright was the author of what is known as the Prairie School of Architecture. The Chicago area was the center of Wright's work and contains the greatest number and concentration of his buildings to be found anywhere. Many of these are well preserved and one, the Robie House, is a National Historic Landmark.

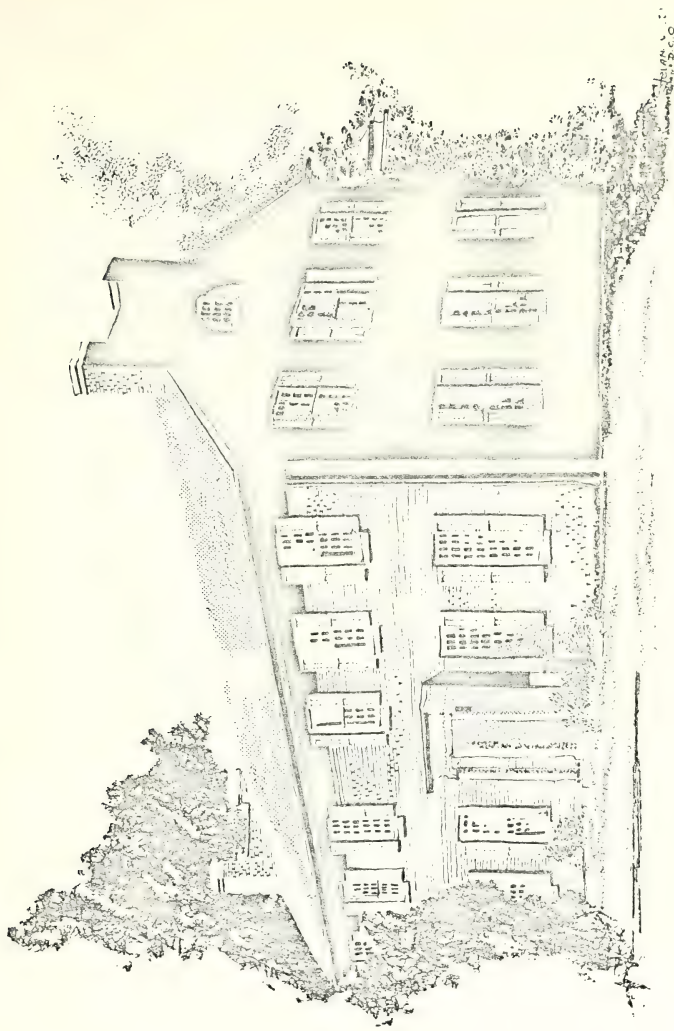
Chicago is maintaining this tradition of grand buildings and great architecture. Perhaps the most famous of the recent artists is the late Mies van der Rohe. The city seems destined to retain its position as a leader in the field of significant architecture.



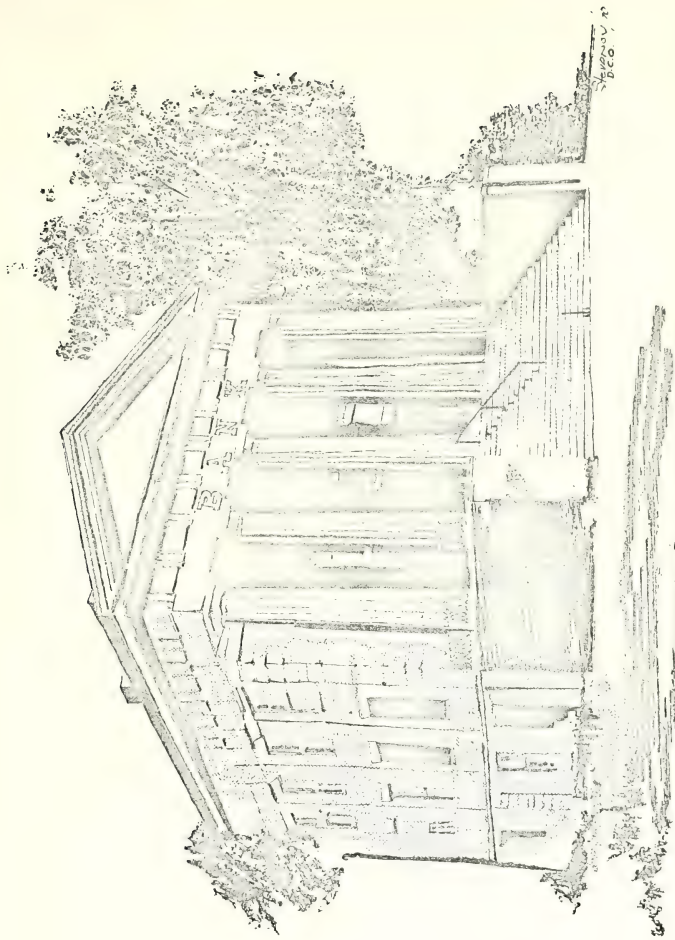
Cataokia Mounds Archaeological Site 1844



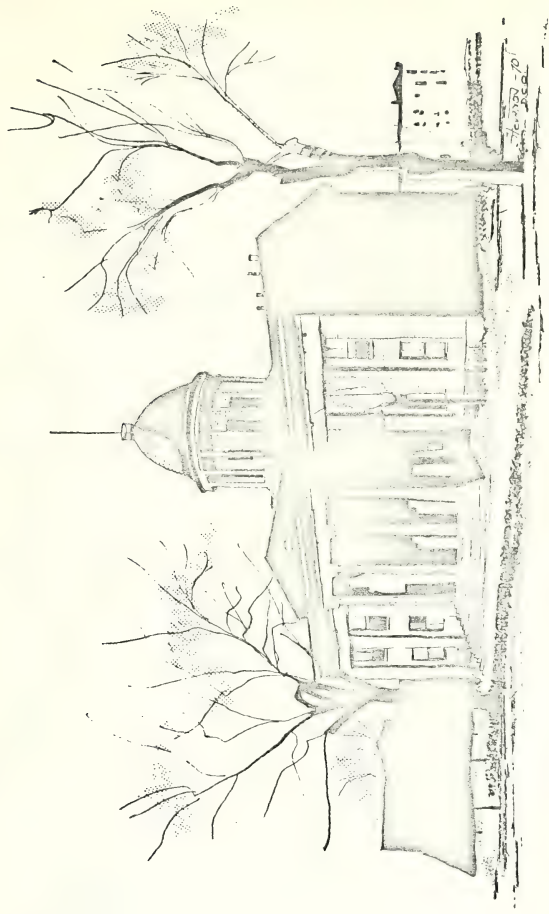
New Salem Village, near Petersburg Reconstructed as of ca. 1835



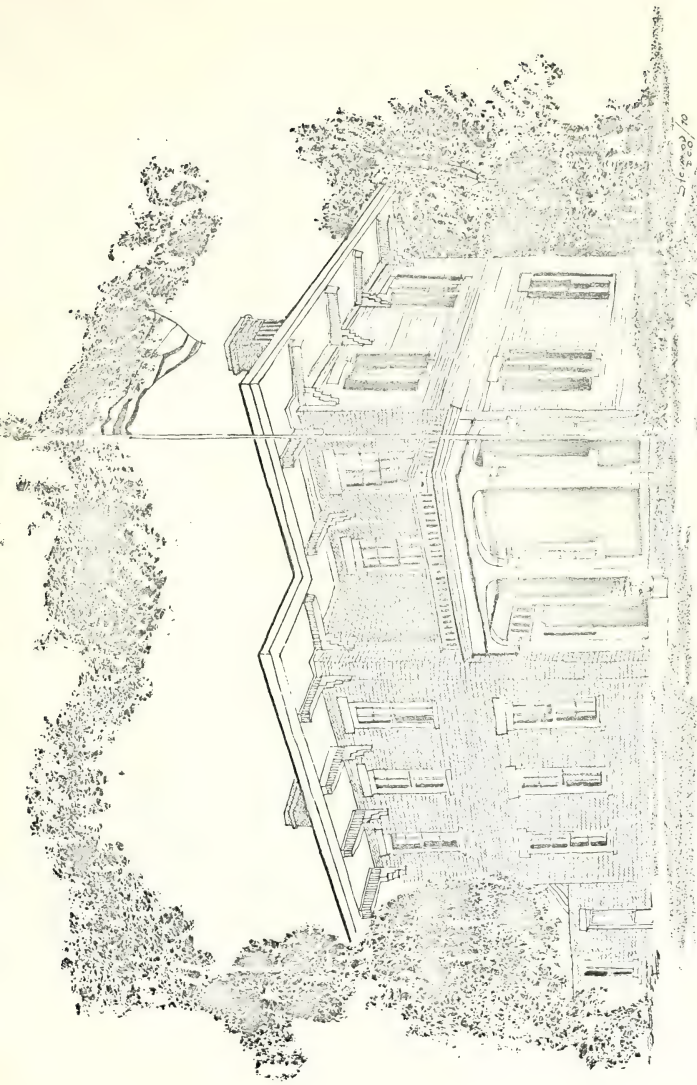
Brecher Hall, Illinois College, Jacksonville 1829-30



First National Bank of Shawneetown, Ill. Shawneetown 1836

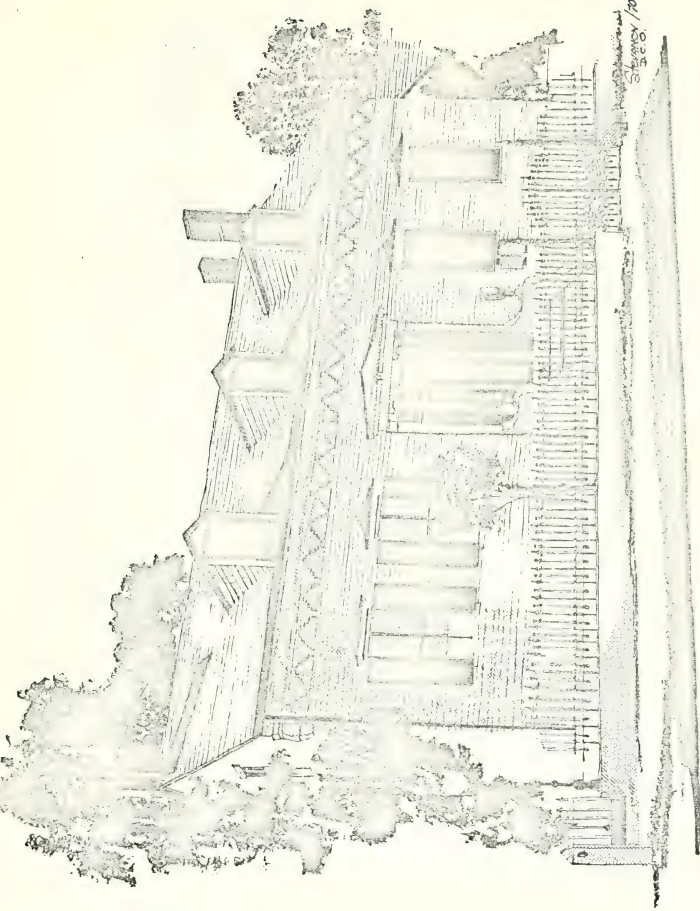


Old State Capitol, Springfield 1837



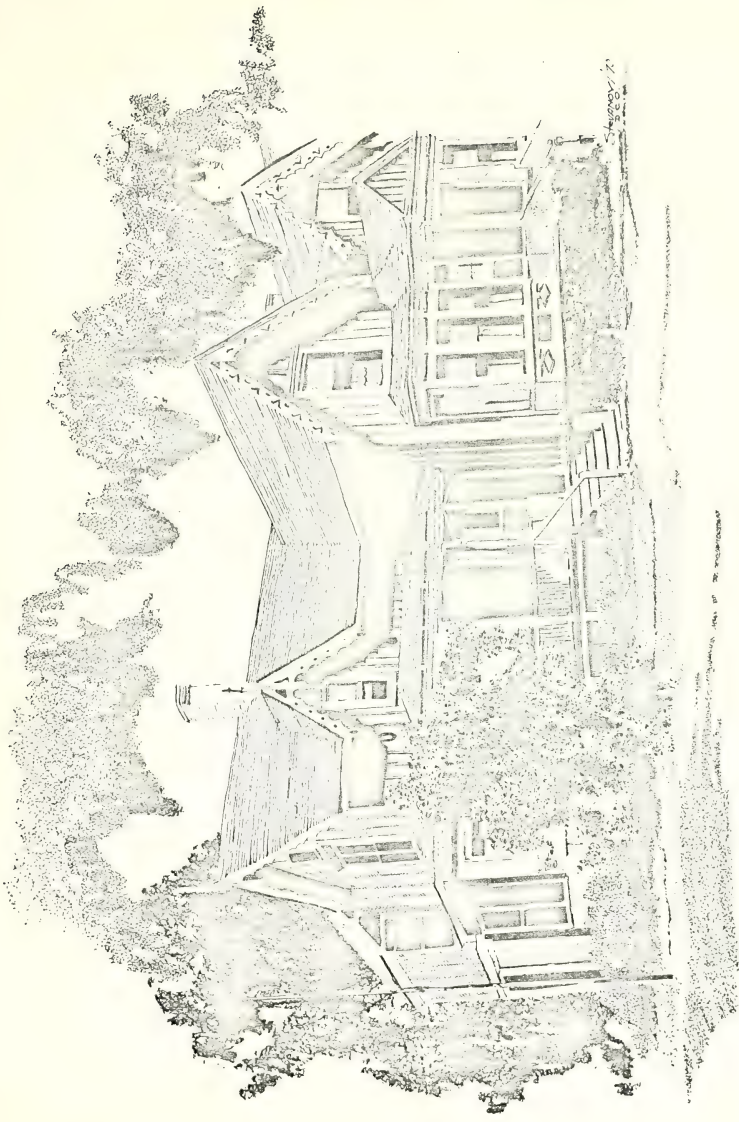
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Grant House, Galena 1857

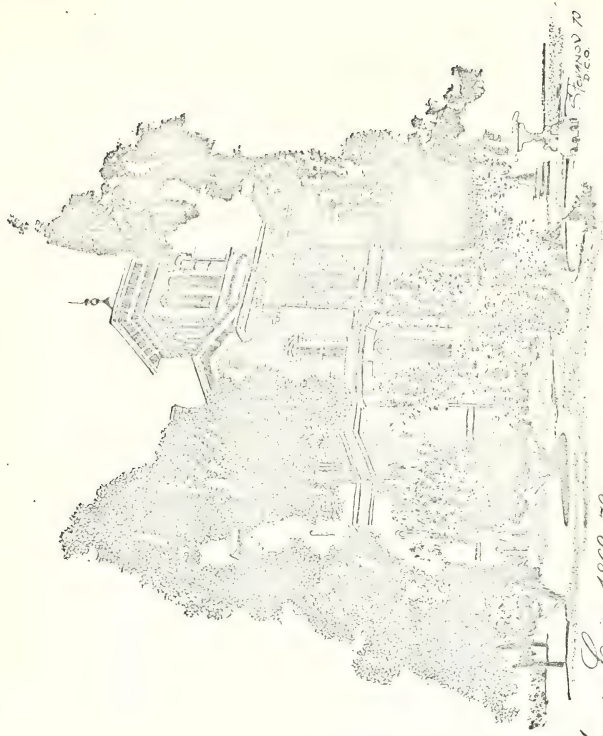


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Grosse House, Columbia ca. 1858

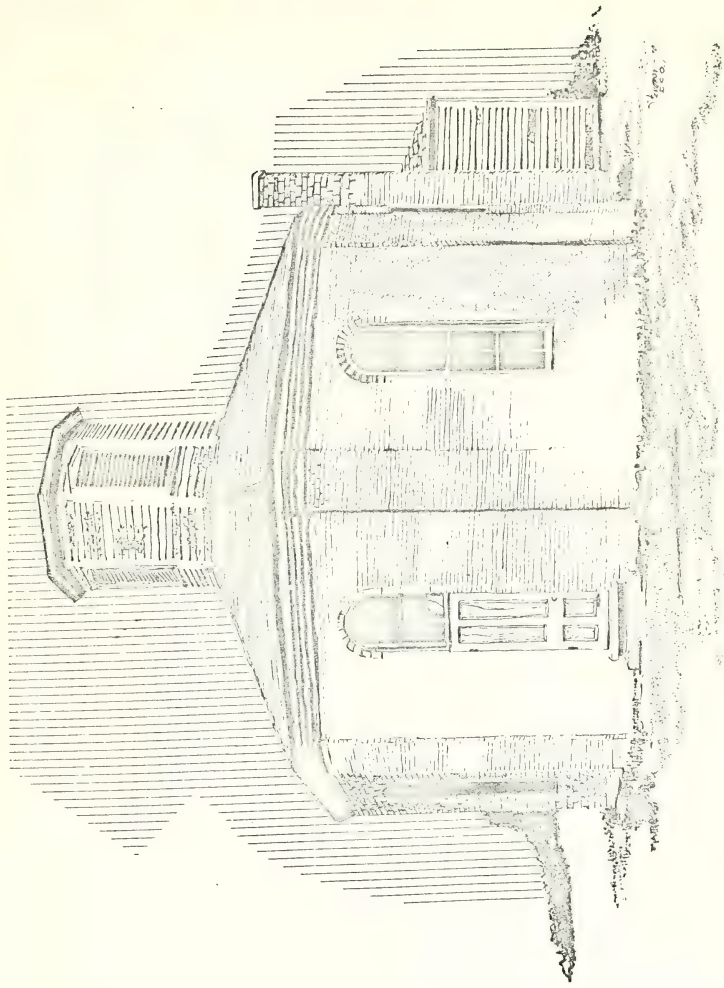


Willard House, Evanston 1865

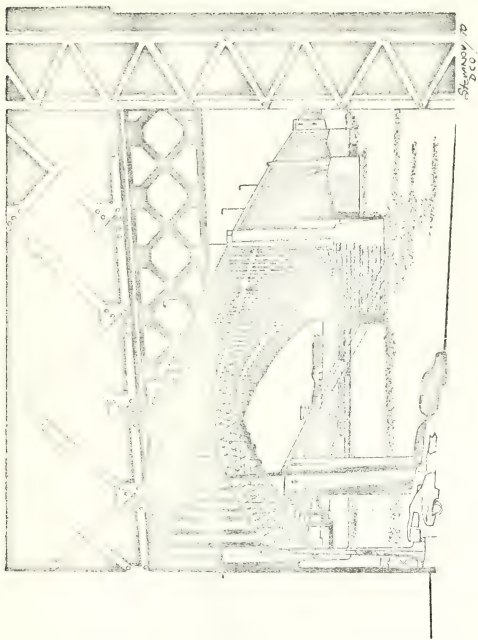


Magnolia Manor, Cairo 1869-72

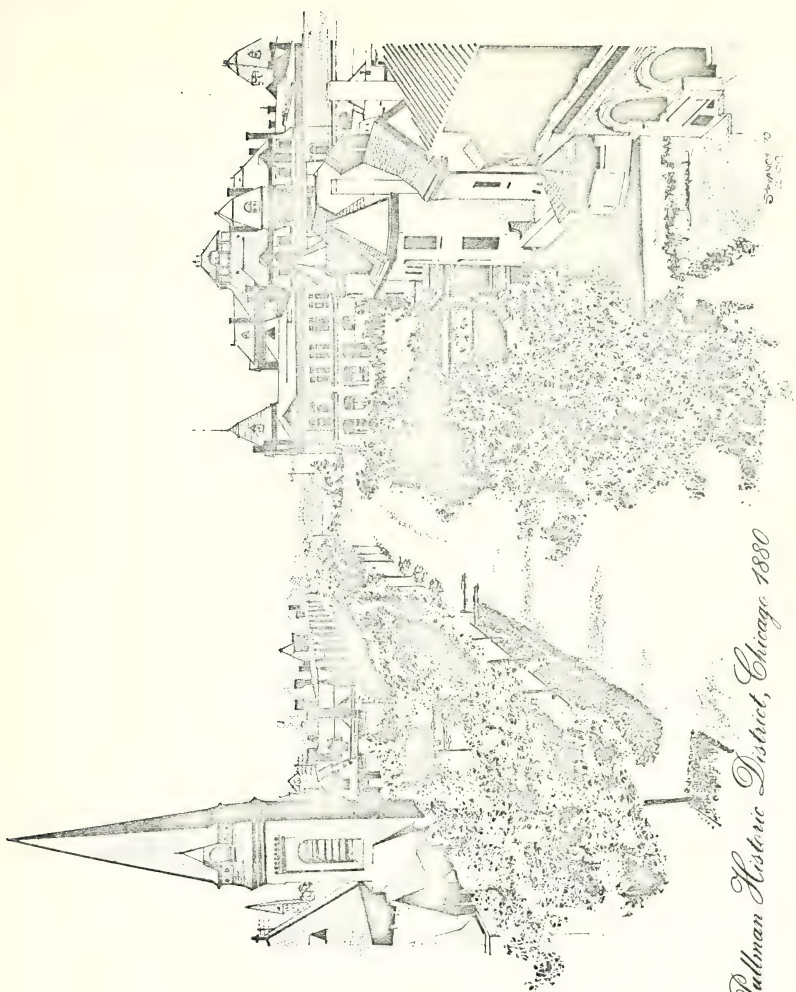
April 1870
D.C.



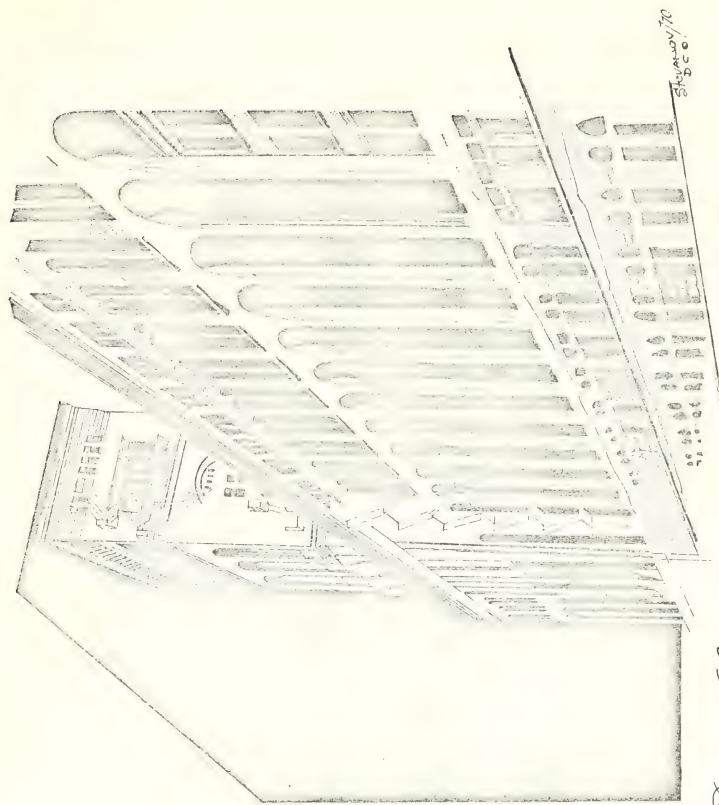
Charter Oak School, Sparta 1873



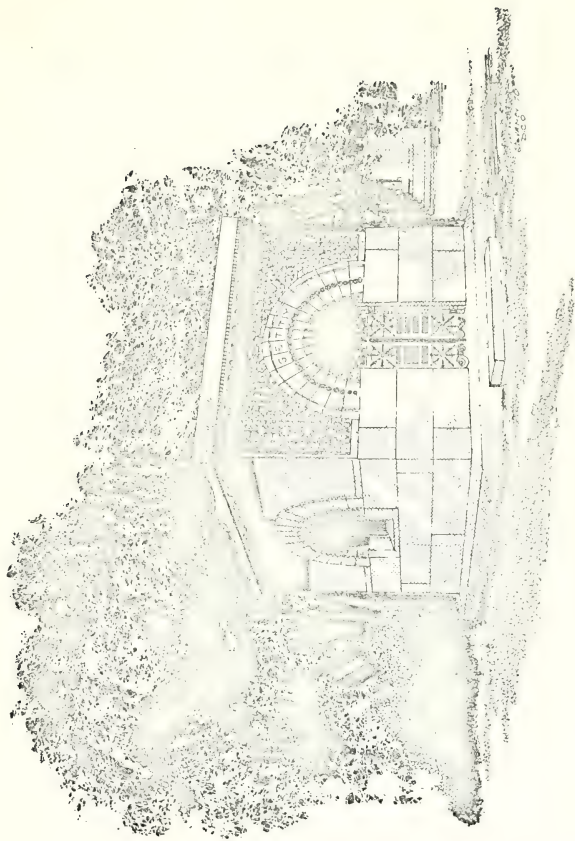
Eads Bridge, East St. Louis 1874



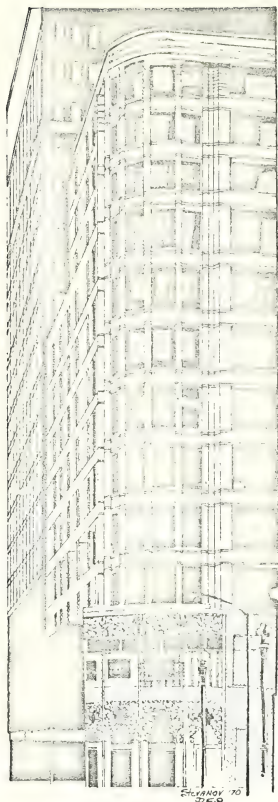
Pullman Historic District, Chicago 1880



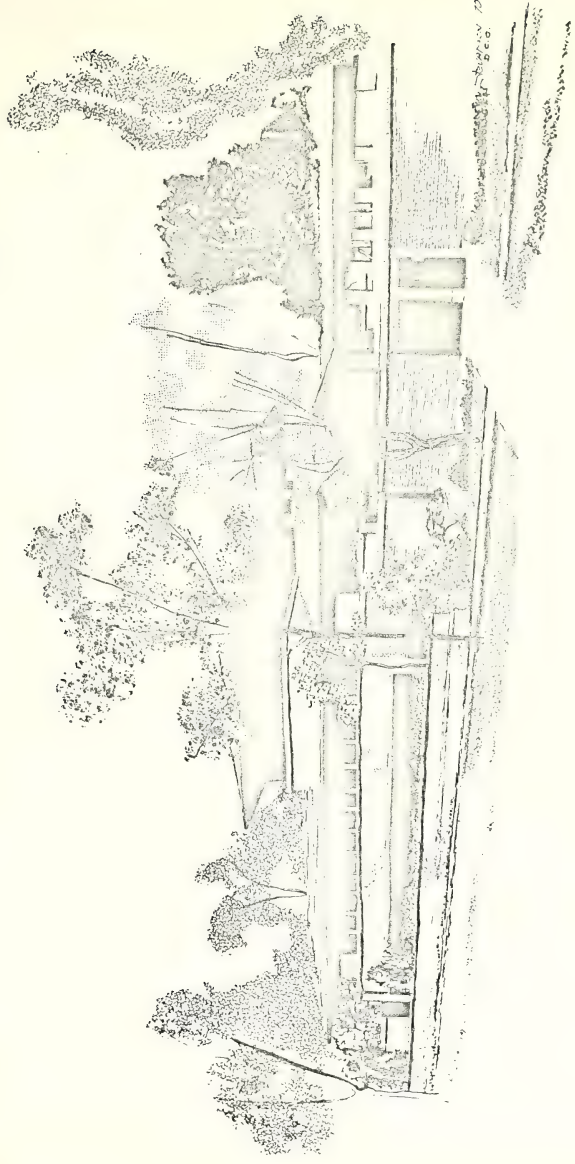
Auditorium Building, Chicago 1889



Getty Tomb, Chicago 1890



Carson, Pirie and Scott, Chicago 1899 - 1904



Public House, Chicago 1909

CHAPTER II

PHILOSOPHY OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION IN ILLINOIS

The State of Illinois has a rich heritage which should be preserved for the education and enjoyment of future generations. Historical resources in Illinois illustrate many phases of America's expansion and urbanization. Paradoxically, the continuation of this expansion and development during our own time threatens to destroy much of historic value in the State. Every opportunity should be explored to encourage those who are apathetic to care, those who care to understand, and those who understand to act.

Illinois residents can do much to preserve the State's resources by utilizing tools and incentives developed at the State level to foster, aid, and encourage their efforts. The concern and cooperation of residents will be invaluable in identifying historic and architectural resources and in undertaking effective programs to preserve those of greatest significance. Citizen participation will be encouraged throughout the preservation effort.

Areas with archeological potential will be identified and tested by experienced professionals to prevent accidental destruction of their contents. Other resources, once they have been identified, will be carefully evaluated by persons qualified in the fields of history and architecture to determine their significance and/or the feasibility of their preservation.

A third basic tenet of the State's Philosophy of Historic Preservation is to emphasize restoration of existing, authentic resources to bring out their character, rather than to engage in reconstruction and reproduction activities.

Finally, the State will emphasize the importance of districts which provide a comprehensive living record of the physical characteristics and life styles of the past.

Only by knowing what is of value and why it is important will the people of Illinois be able to understand their heritage and to plan for the preservation of this legacy.

CHAPTER III

THE CHALLENGE OF PRESERVATION

Until the present time Illinois has not had the benefit of a comprehensive program to guide and encourage the efforts of those interested in preserving the State's valuable heritage. Despite the concern and hard work of many individuals and groups, important and realistic possibilities for historic preservation have been disregarded or lost each year. The following problems and potentials are characteristic of those which will be faced by the people of Illinois in carrying out their Plan for Historic Preservation.

GENERAL PROBLEMS

Imminent Threat of Destruction

The State of Illinois encompasses a large geographic area which has been inhabited by many societies since prehistoric times. Areas which have produced the most complex cultures of the past are today subjected to mounting pressures of urbanization. The physical expansions of transportation systems and other forms of land development threaten to erase much of the evidence of the State's early man-made environment before this heritage has been studied and evaluated. Archeologists have neither the manpower nor the funds to excavate prehistoric remains in order to preserve them long enough for study, evaluation and proper recording. The development of the Carlyle Reservoir, for example, resulted in the inundation of more than 100 sites of known archeological significance before they could be excavated for study. Buildings and structures also are subject to these pressures. The Historic American Buildings Survey listed 307 buildings in their 1966 publication, "Chicago and Nearby Illinois." At the time of publication, 57 of these buildings had already been demolished. It has been estimated by the Chicago Chapter of the American Institute of Architects that another twenty percent of the remaining buildings have been destroyed in the intervening years.

Contemporary Usefulness

Only a limited number of historic structures can or should be restored as period museums, despite an anticipated growth in tourism. The uses for which the structures were designed, however, may no longer be appropriate for the area in which the structures are located. If such resources are to be preserved, contemporary uses must be found and owners given incentives to make adaptations compatible with the architectural and historical significance of the structures.

Maintenance and Surrounding Land Uses

Many architecturally and historically significant buildings are located in the older, central portions of urban areas. Such areas are often characterized by structural and environmental deterioration. Many buildings have been poorly maintained or altered beyond historical recognition. Incompatible land uses and building types have been introduced in some instances. Excessive noise, traffic congestion, and other unpleasant environmental factors also may have reduced the attractiveness of carrying out a restoration program.

Accessibility

Some structures of great architectural and historical significance may be owned by individuals or groups who are reluctant to have restrictions placed on their use of the property. In other cases, buildings or sites, although available to the public, may be difficult to reach or to use. Parking facilities may be inadequate or access roads inconvenient and confusing.

Identifying Architectural Significance

The word "historic" can be interpreted in various ways. A definition that is too strict may seriously limit the focus of the preservation effort since buildings, areas, and structures which fall outside the definition may be overlooked. Certain architectural styles for instance, may not be considered by some to be "historic," but they may illustrate a distinct period of architectural thought. Such resources should be identified and their

quality evaluated. What is architecturally interesting today may be historically significant tomorrow.

Appreciation of the Value of Preservation

Since private efforts, for the most part, must be relied upon for the restoration and maintenance of significant resources, it is essential that property owners recognize the value of the preservation effort. A locally sponsored neighborhood conservation program, for example, can halt the spread of decay and provide stability for an old community which, if left alone, might require more drastic and costly urban renewal treatment at a later time. Well-maintained historic buildings lend variety, scale, and dignity to the cityscape. Beside their educational value, these structures have the effect of creating prestige addresses for businesses or residences, thus stimulating further preservation efforts. Inappropriate conversion of such structures, however, can seriously damage their historic and architectural value and have a detrimental effect on the surrounding area.

SPECIFIC PROBLEMS AND POTENTIALS

Archeological Sites

The archeological crisis stems from the fact that the focus of prehistoric cultural growth was in major river valleys (See Figure 3). Today, the expansion of our own civilization is proceeding rapidly along these same corridors (See Figure 4). As a result, many sites of potential value are destroyed each year and many more are in imminent danger of obliteration. The Illinois Archeological Survey, which is 15 years old, has inventoried approximately 5,500 sites. The work has been carried out primarily by relic collectors and occasionally by professional archeologists. The master file, therefore, shows both inaccuracy and incompleteness with the potential archeological value of large areas totally unknown.

Residential Buildings

Housing in the older, central portions of our cities has suffered from inadequate maintenance as more and more property has come under the ownership of absentee landlords.

Incompatible land uses often have intruded. Residents of these areas usually are handicapped by low income, poor education, or old age, and many times are incapable by themselves of dealing effectively with the problems of their changing neighborhoods. Yet, inner-city neighborhoods frequently are convenient to shopping facilities, services, cultural activities, and other advantages offered by the downtown area. Older dwellings also usually contain many rooms and thus can provide the living space needed by today's large families.

Commercial Buildings

Older commercial structures may contain violations of fire and building codes or lack modern mechanical equipment such as central air-conditioning and automatic elevators. The cost of correcting such defects may be very high. Maintenance of older buildings also is expensive. At the same time, increasing land values may encourage more intensive use of the site, thus inviting redevelopment speculation. Buildings in the older parts of the city also face the possibility of demolition for urban renewal or highway projects.

On the positive side, older buildings sometimes have outstanding architectural character which can enhance the prestige of their owners and tenants. Such attributes may also attract tourists and other persons to shops, offices, and restaurants in the structures.



Industrial Buildings

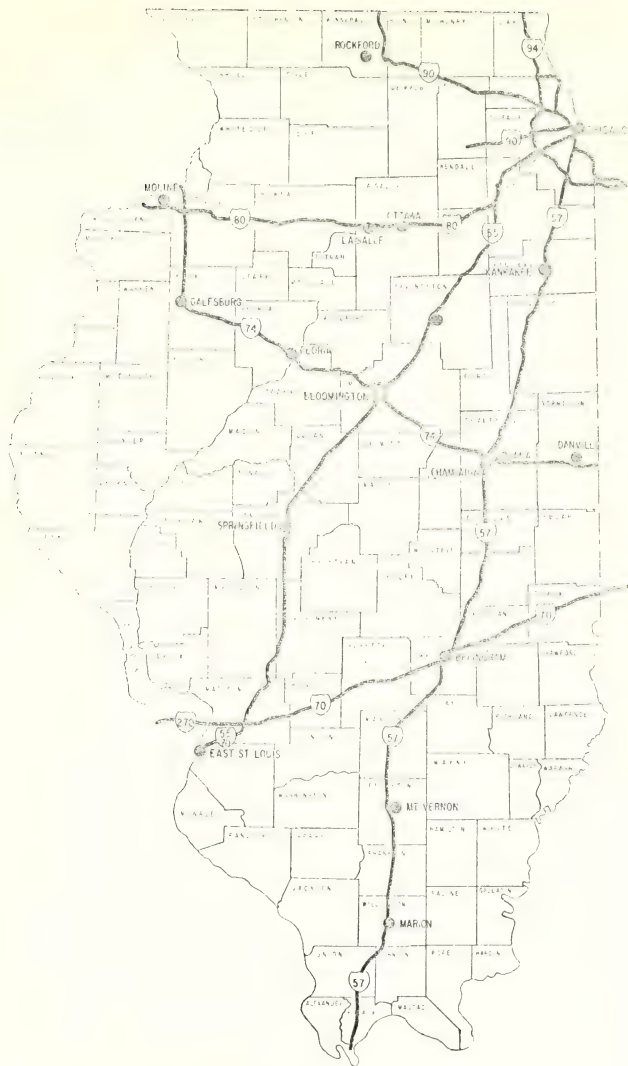
Use of older industrial buildings may be hampered by the inflexibility of interior walls and columns, limited space for on-site expansion, and inadequate parking and loading facilities. In addition, older industrial structures may not be readily accessible to the region's expressways. Many older buildings are of the multi-story type and are unsuited to modern manufacturing methods.

These buildings, however, have many assets. They usually are constructed of durable materials. As in the case of commercial buildings, they may be of architectural interest, providing



LEGEND

-  WORK IN PROGRESS BY CONTRACT ARCHEOLOGISTS
-  AREAS FOR FUTURE ARCHEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION



STATE OF ILLINOIS
 HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN
 INTERSTATE SYSTEM AND URBAN AREAS

their users with a unique trademark and favorable attention. Older manufacturing districts often are well served by rail and water transportation facilities and are near sources of labor and local markets, all of which offer operating advantages.

Districts

Entire areas within a community or neighborhood as well as individual structures, may have historic and esthetic value. When blocks and groups of buildings can be kept intact, the district will reflect the character of relationships between structures, community functions, and architectural values at the time of the district's construction. Such efforts can generate community pride and improve property values in the area. Preservation of a district, however, poses the problem of establishing agreement on a set of regulations for restoring the structures. It also raises the question of how best to control new construction to insure compatibility of style and scale with existing structures.

Other Resources

Every section of Illinois has a legacy of sites, structures, districts, and objects which, because of their identification with local and State historic lore, have educational value. Structures such as folk housing, country schools, barns, farmsteads, and early bridges help to illustrate the character and history of Illinois and to record building techniques of the past. With today's rapid rate of development, many of these structures are being destroyed each year.

CHAPTER IV

APPROACH TO HISTORIC PRESERVATION IN ILLINOIS

PRESERVATION NEEDS OF ILLINOIS

Four general needs have been identified by the Department of Conservation to be met and satisfied in the State of Illinois Historic Preservation Plan. These have been developed through a preliminary examination of the State's heritage and by an investigation of problems and potentials encountered in historic preservation work in Illinois. There is a need to:

1. Develop short-term methods:(a) for determining sites of archeological value throughout the State, so that they can be studied more intensively before their existence is threatened by expanding urban development and (b) for recording all structures, objects, districts, and sites of possible architectural, archeological, or historical value.
2. Develop short-term procedures to be used in evaluating these resources, as well as short and longer-range programs to preserve those of greatest significance.
3. Encourage private initiative and local participation in the preservation effort.
4. Encourage cooperation among local and State agencies involved in preservation work.

To satisfy these needs the Department of Conservation, in consultation with the Illinois Historic Sites Advisory Council, has developed the following plan for historic preservation in Illinois. The plan is composed of two parts: (a) a short-term program (of approximately five years) to identify and evaluate resources and to preserve those of known significance and (b) a longer-range and more comprehensive program (encompassing about ten years of which the short-term program is a part).

SHORT-TERM PROGRAM (One to five years)

State Governmental Organization for Preservation Planning

Conservation Planning in Illinois

The Illinois Department of Conservation has primary responsibility for developing and carrying out State conservation programs. Within the Department, the Systems Planning and Research Unit is responsible for program and project planning. The Unit is organized into the following functional areas: (a) Systems Research, (b) Long-range Planning, (c) Site Planning, and (d) Administration and Supervision.

To aid in the coordination of conservation planning in Illinois, the State has established a Natural Resources Development Board composed of the directors of operating departments concerned with natural resource utilization. These are the Departments of Agriculture, Business and Economic Development, Conservation, Education, Mines and Minerals, Public Health, Public Works and Buildings, and Registration. Representatives of the Air Pollution Board also are included. The chairmanship of the Natural Resource Development Board traditionally has been filled by the Director of the Department of Business and Economic Development. The Director of the Division of Natural Resources, a division responsible for maintaining existing resources--not for planning new projects--serves as the Board's Technical Secretary.

The plan proposals developed by the Department of Conservation are forwarded for consideration to the Planning Coordination Clearing House in the Office of the Governor, then to the Office of the Environmental Coordinator, and finally to the Natural Resources Board. This procedure is intended to assure the development of balanced conservation programs.

Expanding Scope of Conservation Planning

Pressures of urban growth and change over the years have caused the loss of important man-made elements of America's

heritage. Growing concern over the demolition of significant resources recently has led to Federal legislation which gives preservation new meaning and importance in the field of conservation. Recognition of the strong role which older structures and districts play in establishing the character of a community and of the value gained from exploring a region's prehistory have helped preservation to become a factor of equal importance to natural resource conservation in urban and regional planning activities.

The State of Illinois, therefore, has expanded the scope of its conservation efforts to include, in addition to the protection of natural resources, the preservation and enhancement of significant buildings and sites. The State also is becoming increasingly concerned with the overall quality of its environment. Since sites and structures of importance help to give meaning, scale, and character to the environment, the State is undertaking programs aimed at their preservation and enhancement.

Preservation Planning

In accordance with provisions of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, the State of Illinois has taken specific steps to formalize its concern for the preservation of Historic properties located within its boundaries. The Director of the Department of Conservation has been designated Liaison Officer with the National Park Service to oversee survey, planning, and development activities in historic preservation. To assist the Officer, an Historic Sites Advisory Council, a professional review body of persons qualified in the fields of archeology, history, architecture, and related disciplines, has been created. In addition to the members of the Council, consultants from several State agencies have been appointed.

The Department of Conservation will have the primary responsibility for developing and carrying out State sponsored historic preservation programs. It now maintains a number of historic sites and structures, such as the homes of Ulysses S. Grant and Pierre Menard, and is developing a staff highly experienced in preservation work.

The Director of the Department of Conservation also serves as Liaison Officer in the administration of the

State's Action Plan for Outdoor Recreation. Outdoor Recreation in Illinois consists of several interrelated but separate systems. Historical sites, parks and linear corridors are examples. Each resource is surveyed, inventoried and analyzed in a manner similar to that outlined in this Plan for Historic Sites. Then specific projects are developed and implemented. Wherever possible, the Department attempts to combine projects from the various categories into a more comprehensive undertaking such as its plan to acquire additional land and to improve camping facilities at Cahokia Mounds State Park.

Historic Resources Survey

Purpose

In order to obtain data needed to develop short and longer-range programs for Historic Preservation in Illinois, the Department of Conservation will undertake a comprehensive survey of an estimated 30,000 sites, districts, structures, buildings, and objects throughout the state. The survey will provide information necessary to:

1. Designate the state's most important resources for preservation; nominate such resources to the National Register; and assist in obtaining local, state and national protection for these resources.
2. Enlist the support and financial backing of private individuals and foundations in preserving resources of local, state and national importance.
3. Establish eligibility of preservation projects for receiving Federal historic preservation funds.

An interrelated purpose of the survey will be to provide a data retrieval system to aid historic preservation activities in Illinois. The retrieval system will:

1. Provide local and state agencies, individuals, and groups interested in preservation with data tabulations on resources of interest.

2. Furnish information regarding the location of resources which might be affected by major public works projects or might be incorporated into planning activities on the local, state or federal level.
3. Maintain an inventory of resources that has the flexibility to permit incorporation of additional data and data categories into the data bank as the need arises.

Preservation Priorities

The following types of resources will be identified and evaluated to receive priority in the State of Illinois Plan for Historic Preservation(The sequence does not imply an order of importance):

1. Historic districts involving significant structures with a surrounding environment in keeping with the character of the period or events represented.
2. Buildings and structures representing significant architectural contributions such as those of the Chicago and Prairie Schools.
3. Archeological sites containing important information on each of the prehistoric cultures occupying Illinois, in order to reconstruct the story of ancient man in this area before all evidence of his life is destroyed.
4. Ongoing preservation projects with substantial local backing as demonstrated by legal protection, citizen participation, and financial support.
5. Structures or sites that are in imminent danger of demolition or deterioration.

Structure and Methodology

The survey will be undertaken in two phases: first, the identification and preliminary evaluation of all resources in

Illinois; and second, a detailed survey and more thorough evaluation of the more significant resources. The Survey Manual to be used is included as a Technical Supplement to the Plan. The various elements within each phase are listed below:

Phase One--Resource Identification:

1. Preparation of a popular brochure and contact with mass media to explain the State's commitment to historic preservation and to solicit the help of residents in making the program a success.
2. A windshield architectural survey of every city and village in Illinois to note and photograph buildings, structures, and districts of architectural interest and significance.
3. Research in major Illinois libraries in Springfield, Chicago, and Champaign-Urbana to locate resources of significance and sources of architectural plans, drawings, photographs, and historical documents.
4. Identification of new archeological sites through a surface survey of areas not previously investigated and review of existing Illinois Archeological Survey data for accuracy.
5. Local interviews and distribution of popular brochure and identification forms to obtain as many resource suggestions as possible from individuals and organizations throughout the State.
6. Preliminary evaluation of resources based upon information from the windshield architectural survey, locally completed identification forms, and library research.
7. Comparison and tabulation of Phase One data for placement on punch cards.
8. Reduction of the research field, by committee action, to approximately 2500 resources for more detailed consideration during Phase Two of the survey.

Phase Two--Detailed Survey:

1. In-depth research at local libraries and interviews with city and county officials as well as with authorities on local history.
2. Inventory and recording of structural and environmental data with complete descriptions, including on-site photography. Dimensioned drawings may be required where restoration is contemplated or where a significant resource is threatened with destruction.
3. Archeological test excavations of sites indicated in Phase One to contain possible examples of each of the prehistoric cultural periods represented in Illinois, especially of the Paleo-Indian, Archaic, Woodland, Mississippian, and Hopewell periods.
4. Evaluation of sites surveyed in Phase Two on the basis of four criteria: the significance of each resource; the suitability of each resource for preservation; the quantification of preservation problems and potentials for each resource; and the potential benefit to be derived from projects within each resource category.
5. Placement of survey data on cards and microfiche for compilation of survey results and continuing data retrieval.

Budget

The Department of Conservation has estimated that the cost of the Historic Resources Survey will be approximately \$450,000 per year for each of two years for a total expenditure of about \$900,000. A breakdown of cost items for the first year follows:

SALARIES

Executive Director	\$ 22,500
Coordinator	16,000
Architectural Historians	80,000
Chief Survey Archeologist	12,000
Survey Archeologist	10,000
Research Assistants (two part-time)	6,000
Program Consultant	3,000
Secretarial Assistants (three)	19,500
Contingency	<u>5,000</u>
	\$ 174,000

TRAVEL

Executive Director	\$ 5,000
Coordinator	3,500
Architectural Historians	21,000
Archeologists	11,700
Advisory Council Members	2,000
Contingency	<u>1,000</u>
	\$ 44,200

PHOTOGRAPHIC

Photographer	\$ 10,000
Equipment and Supplies	7,500
Vue-Tech Machines (two)	3,600
Microfilm Readers (six)	1,200
Contingency	<u>2,000</u>
	\$ 24,300

MISCELLANEOUS

Phone, Office Rentals and Supplies	\$ 16,000
Contingency	<u>2,000</u>
	\$ 18,000

CONTRACTUAL

Preparation of Plan and EDP Study	\$ 30,000
Archeological Surveys	45,000
Land/Settlement Survey	25,500
Printing/Library	10,000
Graduate Assistantships, University	
Conducted Surveys, Per Diem	
Expenses for Local Help	79,800
Contingency	<u>5,000</u>
	\$ 195,300

TOTALS

Salaries	\$ 174,000
Travel	44,200
Photographic	24,300
Miscellaneous	18,000
Contractual	<u>195,300</u>
	\$ 455,800

During Fiscal 1971 and 1972, the Department of Conservation plans to make the following expenditures for Historic Preservation in addition to the sum indicated for use in conducting the Illinois Historic Sites Survey:

SURVEY AND PLAN ACTIVITIES

Continuation of Statewide Survey	\$ 122,600
Completion of Plan	<u>37,500</u>
Total	\$ 160,100

Communication of Survey Results

Upon completion of the State's survey of architectural and historic resources, the results will be made available to individuals and groups interested in preservation work.

Data Storage and Retrieval - Survey data on important

resources, after being evaluated and sorted, will be placed on punch cards and on microfiche for storage by the Department of Conservation. Maps, drawings, and other background materials will be kept in the State Historical Library. All information will be available for inspection by interested professionals. In addition, copies of specific items may be purchased for a nominal fee.

Distribution - To aid in the distribution of information gained from the State survey, summaries of its results will be prepared for use in high schools and colleges. These summaries will consist of slides and reference materials with text and illustrations on the more important resources of the State. A map of historic sites and buildings also will be prepared for Statewide distribution and informational pamphlets will be written on important restoration techniques and projects.

Acquisition and Development Projects Planned for Fiscal Years 1971 through 1975

The following projects are scheduled to be undertaken during the next five years. The projects for each year are listed in terms of their priority.

Fiscal Year 1971

1. Cahokia Mounds State Park

Total: \$ 50,000 Federal: \$ 25,000

Cahokia Mounds is the site of one of the largest prehistoric Indian villages in North America. The area includes Monk's Mound, covering 16 acres, which served as a religious and ceremonial site. The project will include excavations of the northern half of the top terrace of Monk's Mound, construction of a storage facility for artifact collections, development of an interpretive trail on and around Monk's Mound, and a system of controlled access points to the site.

2. Bishop Hill State Memorial

Total: \$ 41,800 Federal: \$ 20,900

Bishop Hill is a Christian/communal colony formed by the followers of Eric Jansson in 1846. Colonies of this type were established by several religious sects in the Midwest during this period. The project will include construction of rest room facilities, with exterior designs taken from the original colony privies, and stabilization of the Hotel Bjorklund.

3. Old State Capital State Memorial

Total: \$ 50,000 Federal: \$ 25,000

The Old State Capital is considered a perfect example of Greek Revival Architecture. In this structure Abraham Lincoln made his famous "house divided" speech, and the building has echoed with the footsteps and words of such other prominent Illinoisians as Ulysses S. Grant and Stephen Douglas. The project expenditure will include the labor and materials needed for interior and exterior reconstruction work.

Fiscal Year 1971 Summary

Total: \$141,800 Federal: \$ 70,900

Fiscal Year 1972

1. Fort Chartres State Park

Total: \$125,000 Federal: \$ 67,500

Fort Chartres was the headquarters of French Civil and Military Government in the Midwest. The Fort has been under three flags - French,

British, and American. Adjacent to the Fort are the sites of the Michigamea Indian village and two other forts. The project will include the labor, stone, lumber, and other materials necessary to reconstruct the South Barracks and to refurnish other fort structures.

2. Old Market House State Memorial

Total: \$ 5,500 Federal: \$ 2,750

The Old Market House in Galena is an example of county markets dating back to the 1830's. The Market is operated once a year. The project includes flood control measures for structural preservation, paving work, and landscaping.

3. Lincoln's New Salem State Park

Total: \$125,000 Federal: \$67,500

New Salem was the village in which Abraham Lincoln resided from 1831 until 1836. While in New Salem, Lincoln served as a storekeeper, postmaster, soldier, and surveyor; and it was here that he began his political career. The project will include restoration of the carding, grist, and sawmills and of the mill pond. Walks and roads in the Village will be resurfaced.

4. Cahokia Mounds State Park

Total: \$ 50,000 Federal: \$ 25,000

The project will include excavation of the ramps of Monk's Mound and of the first, third, and fourth terraces.

Fiscal Year 1972 Summary

Total: \$305,500

Federal: \$152,750

Fiscal Year 1973

1. Cahokia Mounds State Park

Total: \$100,000

Federal: \$ 50,000

The project will include the construction of a replica of a temple, a guard hut, and a ceremonial post on the fourth terrace of Monk's Mound. The area also will be fenced.

2. Vandalia State House State Memorial

Total: \$ 45,000

Federal: \$ 22,500

The Vandalia State House was the third seat of government in the State of Illinois. It was here that Abraham Lincoln began his political career and formed his association with the "Long Nine." The project will include refurbishing the House, Senate and Committee rooms and painting the exterior of the building.

3. Lincoln Home State Memorial

Total: \$ 29,500

Federal: \$ 14,750

This was the only home owned by Abraham Lincoln. It was here that he received word of his election as President of the United States. The project includes restoration of the fencing, installation of air-conditioning, and development of a museum.

4. Douglas Tomb State Memorial

Total: \$ 60,000

Federal: \$ 30,000

Stephen Douglas, a United States Senator and political rival of Abraham Lincoln, is buried here. The project includes the construction of rest rooms, remodeling of the caretaker's cottage, restoration work on the tomb, and landscaping.

5. Pierre Menard Home State Memorial

Total: \$ 30,000 Federal: \$ 15,000

The Menard Home is an outstanding example of French Colonial (Louisiana) Architecture. Menard served as the first lieutenant governor of Illinois. The project will include the purchase of additional furnishings, landscape work, reconstruction of outbuildings, and the development of a museum.

6. Washburne State Memorial

Total: \$ 61,000 Federal: \$ 30,500

The Washburne House was the home of President Grant's close friend and Secretary of State. The home is located in Galena. The project will include restoration of the structure, purchase of furnishings and landscape work.

7. Cahokia Mounds State Park

Total: \$ 25,000 Federal: \$ 12,500

The project includes excavation of the Rainey Site and of pits near Route 40.

Fiscal Year 1973 Summary

Total: \$305,500 Federal: \$152,750

Fiscal Year 1974

1. Shawneetown State Memorial

Total: \$ 25,500 Federal: \$ 12,750

Shawneetown, once a commercial center of Illinois, was the location of the First State Bank of Illinois, established in 1816. The project will involve work on the bank which is considered an excellent example of Greek Doric Architecture. The basement will be restored, and furnishing will be purchased. The rest of the building will be cleaned and renovated.

2. Grant's Home State Memorial

Total: \$ 61,000 Federal: \$ 30,500

This home in Galena was owned by Ulysses S. Grant. The project includes additional land acquisition, restoration of fencing and walks, landscaping, and the construction of a parking lot.

3. Bishop Hill State Memorial

Total: \$ 80,000 Federal: \$ 40,000

The project includes restoration of historic structures and furnishings and exterior improvements for the Bjorklund Hotel.

4. Bishop Hill State Memorial

Total: \$ 45,000 Federal: \$ 22,500

The project includes restoration of the Colony Church including refurnishing and exterior improvements.

5. Mt. Pulaski Courthouse State Memorial

Total: \$ 3,000 Federal: \$ 1,500

This courthouse is a part of the 8th Circuit Court of Illinois, where Abraham Lincoln practiced law. The project includes refurbishing of the structure.

6. Postville Courthouse State Memorial

Total: \$ 9,000 Federal: \$ 4,500

This building also was a part of the 8th Circuit Court, where Lincoln practiced law. The project includes interior restoration and refurbishing of the building.

7. Metamora Courthouse State Memorial

Total: \$ 15,000 Federal: \$ 7,500

The Metamora Courthouse was another part of the 8th Circuit Court, where Abraham Lincoln practiced law. The project includes structural restoration work and refurbishing.

8. Jubilee College State Memorial

Total: \$ 50,000 Federal: \$ 25,000

This College was established by Bishop Chase in 1839. The College was financed in part by Queen Victoria and was considered one of the finest institutions of its day in the Midwest. The project includes restoration of the chapel and stabilization of other building ruins.

9. Lincoln Trail State Memorial

Total: \$ 3,000 Federal: \$ 1,500

At this site the Lincoln family entered Illinois from Indiana. The project includes lighting and landscaping.

10. Moore House State Memorial

Total: \$ 1,000 Federal: \$ 500

Abraham Lincoln bought this structure for his stepmother. The project includes labor and material for cleaning the interior and exterior of the building.

11. Bryant Cottage State Memorial

Total: \$ 1,500 Federal: \$ 750

Abraham Lincoln and Stephen Douglas met in this building to set up the schedule for their famous "Lincoln-Douglas" debates. The project includes painting and the purchase of additional furniture.

12. Cahokia Mounds State Park

Total: \$ 21,000 Federal: \$ 10,500

The project includes excavation of Mound 72.

Fiscal Year 1974 Summary

Total: \$292,500 Federal: \$146,250

Fiscal Year 1975

1. Fort Chartres State Park

Total: \$369,000 Federal: \$184,500

The project includes reconstruction of the fort walls from the main gate to the mid-point of the south walls.

2. Cahokia Mounds State Park

Total: \$ 22,500

Federal: \$ 11,250

The project includes excavation of the stockade wall that surrounded the Village.

Fiscal Year 1975 Summary

Total: \$391,500

Federal: \$195,750

In addition to the funds needed to carry out these projects, the Illinois Department of Conservation plans to request the allocation of \$100,000 per annum for projects sponsored and financed by local or regional organization and/or government units.

Continuing Programs

While undertaking the specific acquisition and development projects outlined above, the Department of Conservation will continue the following, on-going historic preservation programs:

National Register

Information from the State's survey of archeological, historical and architectural resources will be used in making nominations to the National Register, thereby gaining a measure of protection for significant resources and making them eligible for participation in Federal assistance programs. Resources of local, State, and national value will be nominated on a periodic basis by the Department of Conservation and the Historic Sites Advisory Council. Nomination of approximately 250 of the more significant resources is envisioned during the first year of the survey period. Another 300 to 400 will be added upon completion of the survey. Thereafter, nomination of about 50 resources per year is expected.

State Historic Markers Program

The State of Illinois, through its State Historic Markers Program, identifies sites and buildings of recognized significance with cast metal markers. To date approximately 185 markers

have been placed. During Fiscal 1971, \$952,131 has been appropriated which will include the erection of 29 additional markers. Additional markers will be added each year.

Public Education

To increase public awareness of the State's resources, tourism will be promoted in areas containing sites of established significance. Illustrative material on the life styles of original users will be available at each site along with information encouraging visitors to see other items of historic interest in the area. Highway markers will be erected, and a statewide map of significant sites prepared.

As discussed earlier, information obtained from the survey will be summarized and made available to interested professionals. In addition, detailed pamphlets will be prepared describing important restoration projects completed or under way in the State. More extensive publications and guidebooks will be privately sponsored.

Legislation

Depending on the specific problems which may be identified during the survey, the Department of Conservation plans to suggest ordinances, resolutions, and amendments to State legislation aimed at furnishing local governments with legal authority to protect the community's historic resources.

Cooperation Among State Agencies

To encourage cooperation among State agencies whose activities concern or affect preservation planning in Illinois, the Department of Conservation will take the following steps:

1. Catalog and store all data from the Illinois Historic Resources Survey and any subsequent material. These records will be available for use by other departments and agencies.

2. Prepare statewide and county maps showing the location and extent of important historic sites and buildings in Illinois. These maps will be distributed to all concerned departments.
3. Publish a concise statement of priorities regarding the preservation of these sites. This statement also will be distributed to all departments whose activities may affect preservation efforts in Illinois.

LONGER-RANGE PROGRAM

(Components to be undertaken during and/or following the first three years.)

State Register

The Department of Conservation plans to supplement the National Register with a State Register which recognizes, in addition to all National Register designations (and potential applicants for future National Register status), other sites of primarily local and State significance. These resources will be determined by priorities outlined in the survey. Consideration will be given to extending a form of State protection to these resources which is similar to that afforded by the National Register.

Local Projects

The primary thrust for future preservation efforts in Illinois must come from the initiative, hard work, and dedication of interested citizens and local groups. Projects thus developed can be successfully aided by governmental programs at the State and Federal levels.

Recent grass roots efforts already have accounted for a number of successes in Illinois. More should be encouraged. Establishment of a statewide, private foundation will be encouraged to relieve the financial and technical responsibilities of the State Government.

Local Initiative

To encourage local initiative, the Department of Conservation plans to take the following steps:

1. Through the State Historic Sites Survey, the Department of Conservation will assist cities and counties in identifying historic sites worthy of preservation or restoration. Although private contributions and local public funds must provide the primary backing of these projects, State aid might

be granted to projects having major local, State, or national significance.

2. After completion of the survey, The State of Illinois plans to organize three or more teams of experts in finance; real estate and land development; graphic arts; and historic preservation to assist local historical societies and other groups in developing preservation programs.
3. Cities and counties will be strongly urged to incorporate historic preservation planning within the framework of their continuing, comprehensive planning programs. The Department of Conservation will give priority consideration to projects in those cities and counties which undertake historic preservation planning in conjunction with their regular planning activities. Planning for urban renewal, highway and transit construction, recreation, and housing should be harmoniously related to the area's preservation program.

Preservation Devices and Techniques

Local governments could make use of the following devices and techniques to implement their historic preservation plans:

1. Historic District Zoning--Special historic district regulations might be added to local zoning ordinances. This would work most easily if the district to be preserved is geographically compact and contains a concentration of notable buildings. First, the boundaries of the district would be defined. Then specific architectural controls would be established. Finally, an architectural review board would be set up to administer the controls.

2. Special Commissions--Another device for exerting architectural control over historic structures and places is a special commission that operates outside the context of the zoning ordinance. Functions of such commissions are similar to those of the architectural review boards discussed previously.
3. Scenic Easements--The scenic easement is a device that allows preservation of the public interest in the appearance of a building without substantially affecting its use. The purpose is to prevent exterior alterations detrimental to the original architectural design. This technique involves acquisition by a public body of an easement over the facade of the building which prevents the owner from making alterations to the exterior appearance of the building without the approval of a designated public agency.
4. Urban Renewal--Many significant resources are found in areas that have become subject to physical and environmental deterioration. Through proper coordination with the area's overall planning program, urban renewal can substantially aid the preservation effort by removing blighting conditions in the vicinity and by introducing various public improvements. Urban renewal programs also can be used in the acquisition, relocation, and restoration of important structures.
5. Other Federal Assistance Programs--Other programs of the Department of Housing and Urban Development can be used to assist cities in implementing an historic conservation program. These are:

- (a) Section 709 Grant Program, which provides up to 50 percent of the cost of acquiring, restoring, and improving structures and places meeting National Register criteria.
 - (b) Open Space Land Program, which covers up to 50 percent of the cost of acquiring and developing, as permanent open space, land which has historic value.
 - (c) Urban Beautification Program, which also offers up to 50 percent in matching funds to assist in improving the setting of publicly-owned historic sites not acquired under the Open Space Land Program.
6. Tax Incentives--Frequently, some form of tax incentive can be used as a device to encourage rehabilitation and preservation. Tax incentive programs must be realistic, however, and should apply only to structures whose preservation can be demonstrated to be in the public interest.
7. Direct Acquisition for Public Use-- A final option to preserve selected buildings and sites of local importance is direct acquisition either by purchase or by condemnation. Decisions on public acquisition must be based not only on the architectural and historic merit of the structure, but also on the potential for productive use by public agencies.

PLAN REVIEW SCHEDULE

At six-month intervals, the State of Illinois Historic Preservation Plan will be reviewed by the Historic Sites Advisory Council. At these intervals, progress in assembling the inventory of significant, historic resources will be reviewed so that a more accurate assessment can be made of the State's preservation needs and plans. Present project plans will be updated and new proposals developed.

With the increasing preservation activities expected to follow Phase Two of the survey, the Historic Sites Advisory Council will continue and perhaps increase its participation in the program. In addition to reviewing nominations for the National and State Registers, the Council will review all major proposals developed by the Department of Conservation for preservation projects in Illinois.

INVENTORY OF ARCHITECTURALLY
AND HISTORICALLY SIGNIFICANT SITES IDENTIFIED TO
DATE IN ILLINOIS BY COUNTY

Adams County

Browning, Orville Hickman, House
Bull Carriage House
Bull House
Congregational Church
Congregational Church Parsonage
Fall Creek Church
Garretts House
Hobrecker, John, House
Huffman House
Hynes Carriage Shop
Janes Residence
Knoyer House
Notre Dame High School
Old State Savings, Loan & Trust Bank
Post Office
Quincy Methodist Female Seminary
Soldiers Home of Quincy
Western Catholic Union
Wholesale Buildings
Wood, John, House

Alexander County

Custom House and Post Office
Galigher, Charles A., House
Langan House
Moyne, Maud Rittenhouse, House
Old Courthouse
Halliday - Rendleman House
Store Building

Boone County

Dunton House
Hildrup House
Newton House
Wheeler House

Brown County

Rottger House

Bureau County

Bryant, John H., House
Cherry Mine Disaster
Clark, Herma, House
Hassler Tavern
Lovejoy, Owen, House
Smith House

Calhoun County

Wittmond Hotel

Carroll County

Carroll County Courthouse
Oakville School House

Cass County

Billings House
Cunningham Farm ("Allandale")
Old Courthouse (City Hall)
Sturtevant House

Champaign County

Allison, Elmer, House
Altgeld Hall
Christian Science Student Center
Houston, Alfred, House
Illini Assembly Hall
Meharry, A. P., Farm
Mumford, Herbert W., House

Christian County

Christian County Museum
Morrison Hotel

Clark County

McCann House

Clinton County

Suspension Bridge

Coles County

Lincoln Gravesite
Rutherford, Dr. Hiram T., House
Tycker House

Cook County

Adams, George E. House
Adams, Harry S., House
Adams, 200 W., Building
Adkinson, Elmer W., House
Adler, Max, Planetarium
Aiken Institute
Albright House
Aldine Square
Aldis, Arthur, House
Alexian Brothers Hospital
Alumni Memorial Hall
Archbishop's Residence
Arlington Heights Historical Society, House
Art Institute of Chicago, The
Ashland Block No. 1
Atlantic Hotel
Atrium House
Auditorium Annex Hotel (Pick-Congress)
Auditorium Building (Roosevelt University)
Austin Second Baptist Church
Ayer Building
Ayer, Edward E., House

Babson Service Buildings
Bahai House of Worship
Baker, Frank, House
Barnes, Cecil, House
Bay State Building
Beidler, Jacob, House
Bellinger, Richard, Cottage
Bersbach House
Bingham, Nellie W., House
Bishop, Alexander, House
Bishop, Hy W., House
Blaine, Emmons, House
Bloomenfeld, Sol H., House
Blossom, George, House
Bockee, Jacob, House
Borden, John, House
Bowen Building
Bowen, Joseph T., House
Brand, Michael, House
Brand's Hall Building

Cook County--continued

Brega, Charles W., House
Brewster's Apartments
Brown, Erastus, House
Brown School
Brunswick-Balke Building
Brunswick Building
Buckingham Fountain
Bunte Brothers Company
Burnham, Stuart, House
Bush Temple of Music

Cable Building
Carpenter House
Carson Pirie Scott Store
Carter, Frederick B. Jr., House
Case, Charles H., House
Casey Building
Cavanaugh, John, House
Champlain Building
Chapin and Gore Building
Charnley, James, House
Chicago Board of Health Building
Chicago Building
Chicago Business Club
Chicago Club
Chicago Historical Society (Old)
Chicago Music College
Chicago Park Superintendent Building
Chicago Public Library
Chicago River Swing Bridges
Chicago Soldiers Home
Chicago South Side Rapid Transit Co. Elevated Stations
Chicago Stock Exchange Building (Old)
Chicago Water Tower
Church of the Ascension
Church of the Covenant
City Club
City of Chicago Office Building
City Parking Facility
Civic Center
Clarendon Hotel
Clarice, Henry B., House
Cleveland, Grover, Elementary School
Coliseum

Cook County--continued

Continental Center
Cook County Department of Welfare
Coonley, Avery, House
Couch Mausoleum
Crow Island School
Crown Hall
Cudahy, John, House

Dawes, Charles G., House
DeKoven, Reginald, House
Dempster Street Station
Dewes, Francis J., House
Dexter, Wirt Building
Dietrich House
Dolese House
Douglas Tomb
Dunlap, George, House
Dwight Building
Dyniewicz, Wladislaus, House

Estabrook, T. S., House
Eberhart, John C., House
Edison Shop
Ehrich Farmhouse
Ellis, Almon D., House
Ellsworth, Henry, House
Emanuel Presbyterian Church
Enander, John A., House
Equitable Building
Eugenie Street, West, Apartments
E-Z Polish Building

Fair Store (Montgomery Ward Store)
Falconer Laughlin
Farwell, Charles, House
Fassett, Samuel M., House
Federal Center
Fence, 650 N. Rush Street
Fence, 613 N. Wabash Avenue
Fence & Gate, 1210 N. Dearborn Street
Fence & Gate, 1339 N. Dearborn Street
Fence & Gate, Huron Street and Wabash Avenue
Fence & Gate, 701 N. Rush Street
Fence & Gate Post, 1156 N. Dearborn Street
Fence & Post, 711 N. Rush Street

Cook County--continued

Fence & Stair, 1153 N. Dearborn Street
Fence & Stair Railing, 1159 N. Dearborn Street
Fence Rail, 1000 N. Dearborn Street
Fence Rail, 1133 W. Washington Boulevard
Ferguson, Benjamin F., House
Fine Arts Building
First Baptist Church
First Buildings in Westchester
First Comstock House
First Congregational Church (Austin)
First Congregational Church (Chicago)
First Congregational Church (Evanston)
First Congregational Church (Ravenswood)
First Infantry Armory
First National Bank Building
First Presbyterian Church
Fisher Building
Florence Hotel
Fortnightly Club
Fourth Presbyterian Church
Francis Apartments
Francisco Terrace
Fraser, David R., House
Fricke, William G., House
Fuller Park Community Building
Fullerton Presbyterian Church

Gage Building
Gate, 1150 N. Dearborn Street
Germania Club
Getty Tomb
Gile Building
Givins, Robert C., House
Glenview Historical Society Building
Glessner House
Grand Central Station
Graphic Arts Building
Green Bay Triangle Shelter
Green, Mary Pomeroy, House
Green, O. B., House
Greenstone Church
Gregory, Mrs. Adelaide H., House
Grosse Point Lighthouse

Cook County--continued

Hammond Library
Hancock, John, Center
Handing, George F., House
Hartford Insurance Building
Harvey Old City Hall
Hathaway, George, Building
Haussen, Ferdinand F., House
Heath, Ira A., House
Heller, Isadore, House
Hemingway, Ernest, House
High, Shirley T., House
Hilliard, Raymond M., Center
Hodge-Cavagaugh House
Holy Family Church
Holy Name Roman Catholic Cathedral
Holy Trinity Russian Orthodox Church
Hoxie, John R., House
Hoyt, William H., House
Hull, Charles J., House
Hunter Building
Hutchinson, Charles L., House

Iglehart, Charles D., House
Illinois Central Railroad Inbound Freight Depot
Illinois Central Railroad Station
Illinois Staats Zeiting Building
Immaculata High School
Inland Steel Building
Irving Apartments
Isabella Building

Jackson, 325 West, Building
Jacobs, William V., House
Jewelers Building
Jones, Fernando, House
Jones School

Kehilath Anshe Ma'ariv Synagogue
Kelly, Maus & Company Warehouse
Kenilworth Club
Kennicott, Jonathan, House
Kennison, David, Grave of
Kimball, W. W., House
Kinder House
Kolar, Anton, House
Kransz, Peter P., House
Krause Music Store

Cook County--continued

Laird Bell Law Quadrangle
Lake Meadows
Lake Point Tower
Lake Shore, 860-880, Apartments
Lakeside Press Building
Lathrop, Byron, House
Law School, University of Chicago
Leicht, Andrew E., House
Leiter Building I
Leiter Building II
Lemoyne Building
Lewis House
Lincoln, Abraham, Center
Linthicum House
Lochby Court Apartments
Long, John T., House
Loop Synagogue
Lord & Smith Building
Lord's Department Store
Lorimer Baptist Church
Ludington Building
Lutheran School of Theology

MacLeish, Andrew, House
Madlener, Albert F., House
Madlener, Fridolin, House
Magerstadt, Ernest J., House
Malcolm Building
Mandel Brothers Annex
Mandel Brothers Department Store
Manhattan Building
Marquette Building
Marina City
Marshall Field & Company
Martin, W. E., House
McArthur, Warren, House
McCaffery, John, House
McCarthy Building
McClurg Building
McCormick Place
McCready, Edward W., House
McDonald, James S., House

Cook County--continued

Merchandise Mart
Methodist Publishing House
Metropole Hotel
Meyer Building
Michigan Hotel
Mills-Spofford Homes
Monadnock Building
Monroe Building
Montgomery Ward Co. Building
Moody, William Vaughn, House
Moore, Nathan G., House
Morgan, John, House
Morton Building
Morton, Jay, House
Mosely School
Muno, Peter, House
Museum of Science and Industry

Neeley House
Nettlehorst, Louis, House
New Market House
New Testament Baptist Church
New York Life Insurance Company Building
Newberry Library
Nichols, Ira J., House
Nickerson, Samuel M., House
North Shore Israel Synagogue

Occidental Building
O'Hare International Airport
Old Colony Building
Old St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church

Pavilion & Boathouse, Humboldt Park
Peattie, Donald Culross, House
Peck, Ferdinand W., House
Perkins, Captain, House
Phelps Dodge and Palmer Building
Pierce, Stanley R., Hall
Platt House
Playboy Building
Plaza Hotel
Polk Street Station
Poole, Ernest, House

Cook County--continued

Pontiac Building
Powell, William H., House
Presbyterian Theology Seminary of Chicago
Promontory Apartments
Pugh House
Pullman Company Administration Building
Pullman Company Row House
Pullman Company Shops
Pullman Works

Rober, John, House
Railings and Posts, 1237 N. Dearborn Street
Railway Exchange Building
Reaffer Block
Reese, Michael, Hospital
Reid, Murdoch Building
Reliance Building
Revell Building
Richardson Building
River Forest Women's Club
River Forest School
Riverside Plaza
Roberts, Clarke, House
Rockefeller, Edith McCormick, House
Rockefeller Memorial Chapel
Rookery Building
Root, John Wellborn, House
Rosehill Cemetery Gate
Rothchild's Store
Rumsey, Julian S., House
Ryerson, Joseph T., House
Ryerson, Martin, Tomb

Sandburg, Carl, House
Sandburg Village
St. Gabriel's Church
St. Ignatius High School
St. James Cathedral
St. James Church
St. James Evangelical Lutheran Church

Cook County--continued

St. Matthew's Methodist Church
St. Michael's Church
St. Patrick's Church
St. Regis Hotel
St. Thomas the Apostle, Church of
Schloesser, Rudolph, House
Schmidt, Michael, Cabin
Schoenewald, Jacob, House
Schoenhofen Brewing Company Building
Schoenhofen Brewing Company Powerhouse
Schorling, August, House
Schreiber, Dominic, House
Schuman, Stanton, House
Schurz, Carl, High School
Scottish Rite Consistory
Sears, Alden, Log Cabin
Sears, Joseph, Elementary School
Sears, Roebuck & Company Building
Second Presbyterian Church
Sexton, James A., High School
Shedd, John G., Aquarium
Shedd, John G., House
Sheridan House
Sherman Hotel
Shreve Building
Sibley, Hiram, Warehouse
Siebens Brewery Company
Scott, 60-70 East, Apartments
Smith, Henry Justin, House
Smith, John, House
Smith, Michael, House
Society Brand Building
South Commons
Stair & Railing, 923 N. Dearborn Street
Stair Rail, 1144 W. Washington Boulevard
Stair Railing, 1021 S. La Salle Street
Stair Railing, 66 W. Oak Street
Standard Varnish Company
Stone, A. J., Building
Store Building, 538 N. Clark Street
Street Levels, North of Chicago River

Cook County--continued

"Street of Forty Houses" (Alta Vista Terrace)

Stitch, Archbishop, House

Strong, William W., House

Studebaker Building

Sullivan, Albert W., House

Sullivan, Louis H., House

Sulzer, Conrad, House

Sulzer, Frederick, House

Sun-Times Building

Svea Hotel

Swift Hall

Tailor Shop, 3245 N. Kenmore Avenue

Third Unitarian Church

Titsworth, Fred, House

Toll Building, Illinois Bell Telephone Co.

Ton, John, House

Tribune Tower

Trinity Episcopal Church Parish House

Troescher Building

Trumbull, Lyman, Elementary School

Trumbull, Lyman, House

Turner, John, House

United States Gypsum Building

United States Courthouse & Federal Office Building

United States Marine Hospital

Unity Building

Unity Temple

University Building

University Club

Van Allen, Martin, House

Van Buren Hotel

Van Natta, James, House

Wacker, Charles H., House

Waller, E. C., Apartments

Warner, Seth P., House

Washington Boulevard Row Houses

Cook County--continued

Water Tower
Water Tower Pumping Station
Wentworth Building
White, Julius, House
Willard, Francis E., House
Williams Building
Williams, Elli, Building
Willets House
Willoughby Building
Wilson, John L., House
Winslow House
Wood Mansion
Work, Henry C., House
Wright, Frank Lloyd, House
Wright, Frank Lloyd, Studio
Wrigley Building

Yondore Building

Zarbell, Ivan C., House
Ziegfeld, Flo, House

DeKalb County

Ellwood Mansion
Johnson, Frank, House
Perkins House
Sandwich State Bank
Stone Mill Museum

DeWitt County

DeWitt County Historical Society Museum

DuPage County

Bender, Mike, House
Churchville School
Dunham, Mark, House
Graue Water Mill
Heideman Windmill
Hobson House
Hobson Law Office
Hobson Water Mill

DuPage County--continued

Laudon-Bender House
Old Baptist Church
Old Methodist Church
Old Tavern
Old Tavern (House opposite)
Old Toll House
Pre-Emption House
Plum, William R., House
Stacy's Tavern
Warren, Colonel, House

Edgar County

Austin House
Edgar County Courthouse
Pine Grove School

Edwards County

French, George, House
Harris, Gibson, House
Thompson, Dr., House

Fayette County

Beck, Guy, Grave of
Reeds Chapel
Union Christian Church
Vandalia State House
Wren Bridge

Ford County

Montelius Manor

Franklin County

Silkwood, Basil, House

Fulton County

Bird, Marion, House
Holmes, Harry, House
Johnson, Jerry, House
Rasmussen House
Walker, Major Newton, House

Gallatin County

Crenshaw, John, House
Erwine, Carl W., House
First Illinois Bank
First National Bank of Shawneetown
Lowe, Alexander K., House
Marshall, John, House
Methodist Church
Sheridan Tavern

Greene County

Hobson, James, House
Opera House
Rainey, Henry T., House
Russell, John, House

Grundy County

Collins Mansion

Hamilton County

Cloud State Bank

Hancock County

Babbitt, Ivin, House
Baughman House
Baumert House
Browning House
Gross House
Icarian Apartment House
Kaufman House
Kimball House
Mix House
Musetter House
Mansion House
Smith, Joseph, House
Store Building
Store Building
Store Building
Store Building
Store Building
Woodruff House
Young, Brigham, House

Henderson County
Courthouse
James Covered Bridge
Jack's Mill Covered Bridge
Santa Fe Depot
Town Hall
Weven Community

Henry County
Francis, Fred, House
Colony House
Old Colony Church
Rehrstrom House
Steeple Building

Iroquois County
Pinkerton, Alan, House
Poshkins, Vincent, House
Jackson County
Cabin

Jefferson County
Appellate Courthouse
Jersey County
Buck Hall

Jo Daviess County
Brevery
Buden House

Calderwood House
Chetlain House
Clarey House
Cottage

Dowling, John, House
Dowling, Nicholas, Building
Dowling, Old, House
Felt, S. M., House

Jo Daviess--continued

Grace Episcopal Church
Grant Leather Store
Grant, Ulysses S., House (1st)
Grant, Ulysses S., House (2nd)
Grimm House

Harmony Lodge of Old Fellows
Hempstead House
Hodge House
House
Hunkins House

Klingel House

Maxiener House
Methodist Church
Mississippi House

Old Market House

Porter House
Post Office

Roberts House
Ryan House

Sisters of Mercy Convent
Smith, General John S., House
Specht House
Stahl House

Telford House
Telford Shop

Warehouse
Washburne, Elihu B., House

Kane County

Allan House

Borman's Hardware
Bosworth House

Kane County--continued

Bowman House
Bristol House
Brownell Farm House
Burke House

Collins House

Dearborn Stone House
Dickinson House
Downer, 429 West, Place
Duerr, Effie, House

Fellows House

Gartner's Bakery
Gifford, Abel, House

Herrington House
Hinsdell House
Historical Society Municipal Building
Howard House
Hurd-Watson House

Jucket House

Keating House
Keith House

Larrabee House
Lewis, Dr., House

Meadowdale School
Moore, A. B., House

Old Second National Bank
Original Kane County Courthouse

St. Charles Congregational Church
St. Patricks Church
Snow House

Tanner, William A., House

Unitarian Church

Villa Court, #7, House

Kane County--continued
Wells, Captain, House
Wing House
Wright-Krahn House
Wright, Luther, House

Kankakee County
Hickox House

Kendall County
Old Congregational Church

Knox County
Hall of Records
Knox County Courthouse
Knox County Jail
Old Main
St. Mary's Chapel
Sandburg, Carl, House

Lake County
Atlay House
Buckley House
Cook, A. B., House
H. P. Building Co.
Lebolt House
Market Square
McNeil, Morley, House
Millard, Everett Jr., House
Poole House
Powell House
Presbyterian Church
Patton, Price, House
St. Anastasia's Church
Schoolhouse
Sheahen, James, Farmhouse
Shiloh House
Stupey Log Cabin
Stawtout House
Tavern

LaSalle County

Colonade Commemorating Centennial
Hegeler, Edward C., House
Hossack House
Octagon House
Pergola
Reddick, William, House
Sts. Peter and Paul Roman Catholic Church
Stone Building
Wallace, W. H. L., House

Lee County

Adams, Doctor, Office
Charters, Alexander, House
Deere, John, House
Four Bottle Tavern
Hazelwood
Illinois Central Railroad Passenger Station
Log Cabin
Old Baptist Parsonage

Livingston County

Grace Church
Jail and Sheriff's House
Pioneer Gothic Church

Logan County

Mount Pulaski Courthouse
University Hall

Macon County

Civil War Memorial
Milikin, John, House
Oglesby, Richard J., House
Old Courthouse
Spaeth, Anton, House
Wauck Station

Macoupin County

Concord Primitive Baptist Church
Macoupin County Courthouse
Zion Lutheran Church

Madison County

Collins, William B., House
Godfrey, Benjamin, House
Loomis Hall
Lovejoy, Elijah P., Grave
Old Wabash Hotel
Union Tank Car Company Dome
University Center
Warren Print Shop
Windmill

Marion County

Bryan, William Jennings, House
Halfway House
St. Theresa Catholic Church

Marshall County

Saratoga United Methodist Church

Mason County

Marshall House

McHenry County

Capron, Horace, House
Chapel
Gannon Log Cabin
McHenry Landmark School
Opera House
Rogers House
Thompson Store

McLean County

Davis, David, Mansion
Duncan, William R., House
Fell, Jesse, House
Fifer, Joseph W., House
Hovey, Richard, House
Hubbard, Elbert, House
Major's Hall
Patton Cabin
Stevenson, Adlai E., House
Stone, Melville E., House

Menard County

Bennett, John, House
Bennett, Dr. Richard, House
Bishop House
Bonnett Inn
Brunson House

Clark House
Colby, Jonathan, House
Conant House

Davidson House
Davidson, George, House
Dowell House

Edmund Springs Bath House
Elliot, Dr., House
Estep House

Fisher, Diedrich, House
Frakleton, Robert, House
Frankleton, David, House

Gault House
Gobey House
Graham, Mentor, House
Greene, Scott, House

Hamilton House
Hill, Samuel, House
Horner House
Hubly, Malkom, House

Laning, C. B., House
Laning, Edward, House (1st)
Laning, Edward, House (2nd)

Masters, Edgar Lee, House
McNeely House
Montgomery House

Neff, Martin, House
New Salem Village

Pillsbury House
Purkapile House

Menard County--continued

Rooming House, Judge Harrison

St. Paul's Lutheran Church
Smoot, William C., House
Spears, George, House
Spears, John Haley, House
Stephenson, Major, Home
Steth House

Talbott House
Tice House
Turner, Walter, House

Watkins, Samuel, House
Wemsing, Henry, House
White, Isaac, House
White, William, House
Whiteley, Dr., House
Willson, House

Monroe County

Buck Tavern
Grosse House
Habermehl House
House
House
House
Schmiller House
Lemen House
Otto House
Schneider House

Montgomery County

Harkey House

Morgan County

Beecher Hall
Black, Dr. Greene Vardeman, House
Chambers-Smith House
Clay House
Duncan, Joseph, House
Strawn, Phoebe, House

Ogle County

Deere, John, House
Heckman, Walter, House
Leaf River Country Church
Pankhurst House
St. Peter's Episcopal Church

Peoria County

Flanagan House
Jubilee College
Lakeview Center for the Arts and Sciences
Methodist Episcopal Church
Morrow House
Reynolds, John, House
Taft, Lorado, House
Taft Museum

Perry County

Galum Presbyterian Church

Piatt County

Allerton House
Bryant Cottage
Hammerschmidt House

Pike County

Knox Apartments
Shasted, John G., House
Strauss House
Thurmon, Neal, House
Worthington House

Putnam County

Shevokas House

Randolph County

Bannister, Oliver, House
Boyd, Samuel, House
Brickery House
Charter Oak School
Chester Opera House
Coulter, Stone, House
Covered Bridge
Creole House, The

Randolph County--continued

Fort de Chartres
Fort Kaskaskia
Fulton House
Glen, Amos, House
Half-way House
Kane, Elias Kent, House
Little Mary's River Covered Bridge
Menard, Pierre, House
Schuck House

Richland County

Christian Church
MacBurg Methodist Church

Rock Island County

Bridge
Cable, Ben, House
Davenport, Colonel, House
DeSilva, Dr. Joseph, House
Deere, Charles H., House
Deere & Co. Administrative Center
Fort Armstrong
Gillmore, John S., House
Rock Island Arsenal
Stage Coach Stop

St. Clair County

Chapel
Dobschutz, Moritz, House
Eads Bridge
Griffen House
Holy Family, Church of
Jarrot Mansion
Lincoln Hotel
Mermaid House
Old Main
Priest's House
Reynolds, John, House
St. Clair County Courthouse
Saucier, John Baptiste, House

Sangamon County

Bennett House
Booth House
Bradish House
Brainerd House
Brinkerhoff House
Burke House
Burkhardt House
Burns House

Colby House
Candell House
Conkling House
Cook House
Corneau House
Cullom, Shelby M., House

Dana, Susan Lawrence, House
Davis, Colonel Henry, House

Edwards Place
Executive Mansion, The

Fayat House
Ferguson House
Fink, Dr., House
Freeman, Abraham, House

Goltra House
Graham House

Hay, Logan, House

Irwin, Robert, House

Jones House

Lanphier House
Leland Farm
Lincoln Home
Lincoln Tomb
Lindsay, Vachel, House

McCarthy House

Sangamon County--continued
Old State Capitol Building

Penn House
Powell, George, House

Reisch, Joseph, House
Rippon House

Smith, J. Taylor, House
Souther, Louis, House

Turney House

Vredenberg House

Weber House
Williams, John, House
Wilson House

Yates House

Scott County
Presbyterian Church

Shelby County
Brummerstedt Funeral Home
Petty-Elbert Cemetary
Tycers, Forster, House

Stark County
Agard, J. W., House
Hall, Dr., House
Hall, Dr., Office
McKeighan House
Toulon High School

Stephenson County
Addams, Jane, House
Saucerman, Doc, House
Smith House
Smith, Fred, House
Taylor, Oscar, House

Tazewell County

Jones-Menard House
Pendergast Inn
Wagner Homestead

Union County

Hindman Homestead
Kornthal Church
Stinson Memorial Library

Vermilion County

Fithian House
Hoopes House
Hooten, Reason, House
Vermilion County Museum

Warren County

Holt House
Johnson House
Quinby House

White County

Robinson, John M., House

Will County

Aldrich-Schutten House
Green House
Halfway House
Illinois-Michigan Canal Lock House
Illinois-Michigan Canal Locks
McIntosh House
Stewart House

Winnebago County

First Congregational Church
Goodyear, Asa Sanford, House
Herrick-Lodge House
Lake-Peterson House
Mack House
Talcott, Sylvester, House
Tinker, Robert H., House
Willow Creek Presbyterian Church

Woodford County
Metamora Courthouse

Whiteside County
Manahan, William, House

THEMATIC LIST OF
IDENTIFIED HISTORIC RESOURCES

Agriculture:

Houston, Alfred, House. Tolono, Champaign County.
1800's. Local Champaign County farmer.

Meharry, A. P., Farm. Tolono, Champaign County.
1887. Local wheat farmer.

Architecture:

Albright, Julius, House. Hohlfelder Road, Glencoe,
Cook County. ca. 1865. One-and-a-half story adobe
structure.

Aldine Square. Vincennes Avenue between 37th and
39th Streets, Chicago, Cook County. 1873. Forty-two
residences in a U-shaped complex.

Aldis, Arthur, House. 1258 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago,
Cook County. 1906. Three plus one brick residence
with limestone trim built by Holabird and Roche.

Alexian Brothers Hospital, 1200 West Belden Avenue,
Chicago, Cook County. 1887. Brick, four-story
structure and projecting central tower.

Allerton House. Robert Allerton Park near Monticello,
Piatt County. 1899. Georgian Revival structure set
on beautifully landscaped grounds.

Allison, Elmer, House. Tolono, Champaign County.
1870's. Second Empire structure.

Alumni Memorial Hall. Illinois Institute of Technology,
Chicago, Cook County. 1945-46. Designed by Mies
van der Rohe.

Appellate Courthouse. 14th and West Main Streets,
Mount Vernon, Jefferson County. 1854. Designed as
a Greek cross with Ionic columns and a cast iron stair-
case from St. Louis.

Architecture:

Ashland Block No. 1. Michigan Avenue and Roosevelt Road, Chicago, Cook County. 1872. A rather early, seven-story commercial building which was moved to its present site in 1892.

Atlantic Hotel. 316 South Clark Street, Chicago, Cook County. 1892. Steel frame, L-shaped, building of granite, limestone, and brick.

Atrium House. 1370 East Madison Park, Chicago, Cook County. 1961. Eight townhouses set around an interior open court (atrium).

Auditorium Annex Hotel (Pick-Congress). 504 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Cook County. 1893. A ten-story limestone building with additions.

Auditorium Building (Roosevelt University). Michigan Avenue and Congress Street, Chicago, Cook County. 1887-89. Designed by Adler and Sullivan and housing the beautifully restored Auditorium Theater.

Ayer Building. 298 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Cook County. 1900. Nine-story, steel frame building on pile foundations with caissons under the south party wall.

Ayer, Edward E., House. 2 East Bank Street, Chicago, Cook County. 1885. Three-story residence by Burnham and Root.

Babson Service Buildings. 283 Gatesby Road, Riverside, Cook County. ca. 1915. Designed by Elmslie to complement the Babson House designed by his mentor, Louis Sullivan.

Baker, Frank, House. 507 Lake Avenue, Wilmette, Cook County. 1909. Designed by Frank Lloyd Wright.

Architecture:

Barnes, Cecil, House. 1153 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Cook County. 1885. Three-story, rectangular, limestone residence with three bays.

Bay State and Kranz Building. 126-46 North State Street, Chicago, Cook County. 1872. Original four-story buildings with a two-story addition and remodeled by Adler and Sullivan.

Bellinger, Richard, Cottage. 2121 North Hudson Avenue, Chicago, Cook County. 1871. One-and-a-half-story residence with a bracketed cornice which survived the fire of 1871.

Bender, Mike, House. U. S. Route 20, near Bloomingdale, Du Page County. 1850. One-story frame house with clapboarding and a gable roof.

Billings House. LaFayette and Third Streets, Beardstown, Cass County. Mid-19th Century. Two-story wooden structure with a two-story veranda.

Bingham, Nellie W., House. 4723 Woodlawn Avenue, Chicago, Cook County. 1885. Two-and-a-half-story clapboard house with gable roof.

Bishop, Hy W., House. 1318 East 53rd Street, Chicago, Cook County. 1873. Two-story, clapboard residence with two-bay front and gable roofs.

Blaine, Emmons, House. 101 East Erie Street, Chicago, Cook County. 1890. Brick, two-and-a-half-story residence with raised basement and hipped roof.

Bloomenfeld, Sol H., House. 8 West Chicago Avenue, Chicago, Cook County. 1883. Limestone, rectangular, three-story building.

Architecture:

Blossom, George, House. 4858 South Kenwood Avenue, Chicago, Cook County. 1892. Colonial Revival, two-story building.

Bowen Building. 62-74 East Randolph Street, Chicago, Cook County. 1872. Five-story, limestone, rectangular structure with a four-bay front.

Brummerstedt Funeral Home. Stewardson, Shelby County. 1894. Basic Italianate structure with a small setback mansard roof and front and side porches.

Buck Hall. Principia College, Elsah, Jersey County. 1931-37. Designed by Bernard Maybeck with an English influence.

Bull Carriage House. 1515 Jersey Street, Quincy, Adams County. Mid-19th Century. Vertical siding structure.

Bull House. 1550 Maine Street, Quincy, Adams County. ca. 1850. Mississippi Valley Italianate.

Cabin. U. S. Route 51, near Carbondale, Jackson County. Early-19th Century. Two-story log house.

Carroll County Courthouse. Mt. Carroll, Carroll County. 1858. Greek Revival structure of two stories with additions.

Charter Oak School. Illinois Route 4, near Sparta, Randolph County. Mid-19th Century. Octagonal structure by a local school teacher, Daniel Ling.

Cloud State Bank. Washington Street, McLeansboro, Hamilton County. 1881. Unique example of Second Empire style.

Architecture:

Congregational Church. Park Drive and Illinois Route 96, Payson, Adams County. Mid-19th Century. Early wooden building with spire.

Congregational Church Parsonage. Park Drive and Illinois Route 96, Payson, Adams County. Mid-19th Century. Two-story, wooden, Greek Revival building.

Courthouse. Fourth and Warren Streets, Oquawka, Henderson County. 1842. Classical Revival structure whose monotony is broken by an octagonal cupola.

Cunningham Farm. Near Virginia, Cass County. Mid-19th Century. One-and-a-half story house of adobe and stucco.

Custom House and Post Office. Washington Avenue and 15th Street, Cairo, Alexander County. 1869-72. Combination of Romanesque and Renaissance features.

Dana, Susan Lawrence, House. 301 Lawrence Avenue, Springfield, Sangamon County. 1901. Designed by Frank Lloyd Wright.

Deere and Co. Administrative Center. John Deere Road, Moline, Rock Island. 1862-64. Designed by Erro Saarinen.

Dobschutz, Moritz, House. 701 East Washington Street, Belleville, St. Clair County. Mid-19th Century. Combination of Georgian and Victorian styles with local decorative treatments.

Dowling, Nicholas, Building. Diagonal and Main Streets, Galena, Jo Daviess County. 1840. A commercial building typical of the simple design of the early 19th Century.

Architecture:

Dunton House. 807 McKinley Avenue. Belvidere, Boone County. Mid-19th Century. Two-story, Greek Revival wooden residence.

French, George, House. Illinois Route 130. Albion, Edwards County. Mid-19th Century. Two-story brick residence.

Grosse House. 625 North Main Street, Columbia, Monroe County. 1858. Simple, one-and-a-half story structure of red brick with classical details at the doorway and windows.

Halliday-Rendleman House. 2723 Washington Avenue, Cairo, Alexander County. 1865. French Imperial residence with mansard roof and a "captain's walk."

Hall's, Dr., Office. Franklin Street, Toulon, Stark County. Mid-19th Century. Small but decorative Greek Revival structure of two rooms used as office and pharmacy.

Harkey, Solomon, House. 305 South Broad Street, Hillsboro, Montgomery County. Early 19th Century. Two-story, Greek Revival, frame structure.

Hassler Tavern. Near DePue, Bureau County. Mid-19th Century. One-story, brick building.

Herrick-Logi House. 2127 Broadway, Rockford, Winnebago County. Mid-19th Century. Two-story house with limestone quoins of Greek Revival design.

Hickox House. 687 South Harrison Avenue, Kankakee, Kankakee County. 1900. Designed by Frank Lloyd Wright.

Architecture:

Hildrup House. 1215 North State Street, Belvidere, Boone County. Mid-19th Century. Modified Greek Revival with two-story Doric portico across the front.

Hoge House. 512 Park Avenue, Galena, Jo Daviess County. 1845. Small, one-and-a-half-story, brick Greek Revival structure.

Hossack House. 210 West Prospect Avenue, Ottawa, LaSalle County. 1854. Basic Greek Revival design with River architecture influences in verandas and arcades in front and rear.

Huffman House. 1469 Main Street, Quincy, Adams County. 1885. Second Empire home of local merchant.

Ivins-Babbitt House. Main and Kimball Streets, Nauvoo, Hancock County. 1842. Two-story Greek Revival structure with five attic clear-story windows.

Jarrot Mansion. Illinois Route 157, Cahokia, St. Clair County. 1799-1806. Oldest brick structure in Illinois.

Johnson House. 300 East Archer Avenue, Monmouth, Warren County. Mid-19th Century. Two-story, wooden structure.

Johnson, Jerry, House. Farmington, Fulton County. 1840. First frame house and store in Farmington built by the postmaster.

Jones-Menard House. Tremont, Tazewell County. Mid-19th Century. Brick, two-story Greek Revival structure.

Jubilee College. Illinois Route 150, near Peoria, Peoria County. 1839. Gothic Revival buildings now a state memorial.

Architecture:

Keating House. Illinois Route 31, near Fayville, Kane County. 1841. Two-story Federal structure with two end chimneys.

Langan House. Cairo, Alexander County. Mid-19th Century. Two-story brick Italianate residence with a cast-iron veranda.

Mack House. Winnebago County Forest Preserve, Rockton, Winnebago County, 1839. Clapboard, Greek Revival structure.

Macoupin County Courthouse. Carlinville, Macoupin County. Late 19th-early 20th Century. Classical Revival structure with a large gold dome designed by Springfield architect E. E. Myers.

Marshall House. Washington, Mason County. Early 19th Century. Brick, two-story mansion-type structure.

Metamora Courthouse. Metamora, Woodford County. Early 19th Century. Wood and brick Greek Revival structure.

Morrison House (Christian County Museum). Illinois Routes 48 and 29. Near Taylorville, Christian County. ca. 1860. Simple Greek Revival adaptation with an added porch.

Newton House. Near Belvidere, Boone County. Mid-19th Century. One-and-a-half-story Greek Revival residence.

Old Congregational Church. Lisbon, Kendall County. Mid-19th Century. Classical designed building using raw fieldstone.

Architecture:

Old Courthouse. Beardstown, Cass County.
1844. Two-story, brick structure.

Old Courthouse. Thebes, Alexander County.
1848. Stone and stucco, two-story Greek
Revival building with veranda.

Old Main. Knox College, Galesburg, Knox
County. 1856. Excellent example of Gothic
Revival with red brick and limestone trim.

Old State Savings, Loan, and Trust Bank.
428 Main Street, Quincy, Adams County.
1892 and 1906. Romanesque commercial
building with a compatible addition.

Perkins House. Illinois Route 72, near Genoa,
DeKalb County. Mid-19th Century. Wooden,
two-story residence.

Pioneer Gothic Church. Franklin and Semi-
nole Streets, Dwight, Livingston County.
1857. Excellent example of American
Carpenter Gothic design.

Poole House. Lake Bluff, Lake County. 1914.
Designed by David Adler following a Louis XV
design.

Post Office. Eighth and Hampshire Streets,
Quincy, Adams County. 1887. French
Renaissance design unusual for Illinois.

Quinby House. 605 North Sixth Street, Mon-
mouth, Warren County. 1867. Italianate
structure with vestiges of Greek Revival
gables and columns.

Robinson, John M., House. Main Cross and
Robinson Streets, Carmi, White County.
Early 19th century. Small Greek Revival
frame cottage that is 156 years old.

Architecture:

St. Clair County Courthouse. Public Square Belleville, St. Clair County. 1857. Classical Revival structure designed and built by local architects and contractors.

Saratoga United Methodist Church. Saratoga Township, Marshall County. Mid-19th Century. Greek Revival structure in continuous use.

Shevokas House. Near Hennepin, Putnam County. Early 19th Century. Original one-story log cabin structure.

Smith House. Near LaMoille, Bureau County. Mid-19th Century. One-story wooden residence.

State Bank (First National Bank of Shawneetown). Main and Cross Streets, Shawneetown, Gallatin County. 1836. Classical Revival structure using Greek columns and built on a Roman temple base.

Steeple Building. Main and Bishop Hill Streets, Bishop Hill, Henry County. 1853. Stucco structure combining a Classical and Renaissance design.

Stinson Memorial Library. 409 South Main Street, Anna, Union County. 1912-14. Designed by Walter Burley Griffin.

Store Building. 509 Commercial Avenue, Cairo, Alexander County. Mid-19th Century. Two-story, wooden building.

Strauss House. U. S. Routes 36 and 54, Pittsfield, Pike County. 1842. Two-story Greek Revival structure with a later porch of carpenter jigsaw design.

Sturtevant House. 301 Washington Street, Beardstown, Cass County. Mid-19th Century. Two-story, wooden residence with cast-iron verandas.

Architecture:

Swartout House. 414 Sheridan Road, Waukegan, Lake County. 1847. Small Greek Revival structure with compatible additions.

University Hall. Lincoln College, Lincoln, Logan County. 1865. Early Victorian style with vestiges of the Classical Revival.

Western Catholic Union. Fifth and Maine Streets, Quincy, Adams County. 1925. First Quincy skyscraper.

Wheeler House. 222 West Locust Street, Belvidere, Boone County. Mid-19th Century. Two-story, wooden Greek Revival residence.

Wholesale Buildings. 121, 127, 137 North Third Street, Quincy, Adams County. 1871. Grouping of three stores with cast iron fronts.

Art:

Art Institute of Chicago, The. Michigan and Adams Streets, Chicago, Cook County. 1892. Designed in the tradition of the Ecole des Beaux.

Commerce:

Beidler, Jacob, House. 308 Sangamon Street, Chicago, Cook County. 1870. Leading lumber merchant.

Bishop, Alexander, House. 4746 Dorchester Avenue, Chicago, Cook County. 1870. Local furrier and hatter.

Borden, John, House. 3949 Lake Park Avenue, Chicago, Cook County. 1880. Early Chicago lawyer and mining investor.

Brand, Michael, House. 37 East Cedar Street, Chicago, Cook County. 1872. First Chicago brewer.

Commerce:

Brega, Charles W., House. 2816 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Cook County. 1890. Leader of Chicago Board of Trade and Real Estate Board.

Four Bottle Tavern. Old Dixon-Chicago Pike, Lee Center, Lee County. 1845. Tavern and inn on the Old Chicago-Galena stage road.

Galigher, Charles A., House (Magnolia Manor). 2700 Washington Avenue, Cairo, Alexander County. Mid-19th Century. Local flour merchant.

Garrelts, Henry G., Store. Ninth and State Streets, Quincy, Adams County. 1868. Paint and paper hanging business.

Hynes Carriage Shop. Fifth and Jersey Streets, Quincy, Adams County. 1885. Pioneer Quincy business with successive owners.

Silkwood, Basil, House. Mulkeytown, Franklin County. 1840. A tavern and inn on early stage road in southern Illinois.

Vredenbergh House. 1119 South 6th Street, Springfield, Sangamon County. Mid-19th Century. Local lumber merchants.

Wittmond Hotel. Brussels, Calhoun County. 1847. In continuous use for 123 years.

Communication:

McCann House. 4th and Maple Streets, Marshall, Clark County. ca. 1830. Originally the town's first post office.

Education:

Altgeld Hall. University of Illinois Campus, Urbana, Champaign County. 1896. Originally the university library designed by Nathan C. Ricker.

Education:

Beecher Hall. Illinois College, Jacksonville, Morgan County. Early 19th Century. The oldest college building in Illinois.

DeWitt County Historical Society Museum (C. Moore, House). 219 East Woodlawn Avenue, Clinton, DeWitt County. 1867. Lawyer and book collector.

Godfrey, Benjamin, House. Delhi Road, Godfrey, Madison County. Early 19th Century. Local educator and founder of Monticello College.

Graham, Mentor, House. 923 North 5th Street, Petersburg, Menard County. Mid-19th Century. Local teacher and tutor of Abraham Lincoln.

Milikin, John, House. 124 North Pine Street, Decatur, Macon County. 1876. Founder of Milikin University

Notre Dame High School. 8th and Vermont Streets, Quincy, Adams County. 1867. Original building still in use with additions.

Oakville School House. Near Oakville Country Club, Mt. Carroll, Carroll County. ca. 1850's. Early county school house.

Pine Grove School. Paris, Edgar County. 1867. In continuous use since it was built.

Quincy Methodist Female Seminary. 8th between Maine and Hampshire Streets, Quincy, Adams County. 1866-67. Early Quincy religious/educational institution.

Engineering:

Eads Bridge. East St. Louis, St. Clair County. 1868-74. Non-suspension double deck bridge employing the European technique of pneumatic caissons, using also for the first time steel rather than cast iron.

Engineering:

Fall Creek Bridge. Near Fall Creek, Adams County. Early 19th Century. An irregular ashlar structure.

Illinois Assembly Hall. University of Illinois Campus, Champaign, Champaign County. 1961-63. Vast columnless and windowless bowl-like arena.

Illinois-Michigan Canal Locks. Channahon vicinity, Will County. 1845. Excellent examples of early engineering effort still usable.

Suspension Bridge. Kaskaskia River, Carlyle, Clinton County. Mid-19th Century. Constructed of wood and stone.

Invention:

Deere, John, Home. Grand Detour, Ogle County. Early 19th Century. Inventor of the steel plow.

Industry:

Ellwood Mansion. DeKalb, DeKalb County. ca. 1880. First manufacturer of barbed wire.

Literature:

Lindsay, Vachel, House. 603 South Fifth Street, Springfield, Sangamon County. Poet.

Masters, Edgar Lee, House. 528 Monroe Street, Petersburg, Menard County. Mid-19th Century. Poet.

Moyne, Maud Rittenhouse, House. 703 Walnut Avenue, Cairo, Alexander County. ca. 1860. Regional author.

Military:

Davenport, Colonel George, House. Arsenal Grounds, Rock Island, Rock Island County. 1833. Frontier fighter, trader, and founder of Davenport, Iowa.

Military:

Pinkerton, Allan, House. Near Onarga vicinity, Iroquois County. ca. 1870. Home of the detective.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Home of Quincy. Riverside Township, Quincy, Adams County. 1886. First institution of this type built in Adams County.

Wallace, W. H. L., House. Ottawa, LaSalle County. 1858. Civil War General.

Political:

Adams, George E., House. 350 Belden Avenue, Chicago, Cook County. 1872. Member of Congress and State Senator.

Browning, Orville Hickman, House. Eighth and Spruce Streets, Quincy, Adams County. ca. 1850. Illinois political leader.

Bryan, William Jennings, House. Salem, Marion County. ca. 1870. Famous orator and perennial presidential candidate.

Collins, Frank, Mansion. Goose Lake Township, near Morris, Grundy County. Mid-19th Century. Member of the State House of Representatives.

Cullom, Shelby M., House. 611 North 6th Street, Springfield, Sangamon County. 1870. Governor of Illinois and U. S. Senator.

Davis, David, Mansion. Monroe and Davis Streets, Bloomington, McLean County. 1870-72. Associate of Lincoln, U. S. Supreme Court Justice, and U. S. Senator.

Duncan, Joseph, House. Jacksonville, Morgan County. ca. 1830. Governor of Illinois.

Political:

Executive Mansion, The. Fourth and Jackson Streets, Springfield, Sangamon County. 1853. Home of Illinois' Governors since 1850's.

Fifer, Joseph W., House. 909 North McLean Street, Bloomington, McLean County. 1896. Governor of Illinois.

Fithian, Dr. William, House. 116 North Gilbert Street, Danville, Vermilion County. ca. 1850. Speaker of the U. S. House of Representatives and physician.

Grant, Ulysses S., Home (2nd). Bouthiller and Fourth Streets, Galena, Jo Daviess County. 1857. Second Galena home of the President.

Kane, Elias Kent, House. Near Kaskaskia, Randolph County. Early 19th Century. First Illinois Secretary of State.

Lincoln Gravesite. Shiloh Cemetery, Mattoon, Coles County. n.d. Burial site of Lincoln's father, Thomas, and step-mother, Sarah Bush.

Montetius, Manor. Piper City, Ford County. 1871. Member of state House of Representatives, banker, and landowner.

Oglesby, Richard J., House. 421 West William, Decatur, Macon County. ca. 1850. Governor of Illinois.

Stevenson, Adlai E., House. 901 North McLean Street, Bloomington, McLean County. ca. 1865. Vice-President of the United States.

Tycer House. Near Charleston, Coles County. 1853. Originally built by an Illinois lieutenant governor.

Political:

Wood, John, House. 425 South Twelfth Street, Quincy, Adams County. 1835. Governor of Illinois.

Yates, Richard, House. 1190 Williams Boulevard, Springfield, Sangamon County. Early 20th Century. Governor of Illinois.

Religion/Philosophy:

Archbishops' Residence. 1555 North State Parkway, Chicago, Cook County. 1880. Home of the Roman Catholic Prelate of Chicago built on site of first Catholic cemetery in Chicago.

Baháí House of Worship. 112 Linden Avenue, Wilmette, Cook County. 1920-52. A nine-sided structure which is the United States headquarters of the Baháí Faith.

Christian Science Student Center. Fourth Street and Gregory Drive, Urbana, Champaign County. 1956. Brutalistic design by Paul Rudolph.

Golum Presbyterian Church. Pinckneyville, Perry County. 1854. Used for 115 years as the same church.

Lemen, James, House. 3-1/2 miles southwest on state route 3, Waterloo vicinity, Monroe County. Early 19th Century. Early Baptist minister.

Mansion House. Main and Water Streets, Nauvoo, Hancock County. 1841. Second Nauvoo home of Joseph Smith, founder of the Mormon Church.

Smith, Joseph, House. Nauvoo, Hancock County. Early 19th Century. First home of Joseph Smith, Founder of the Mormon Church.

Young, Brigham, House. 6th and Kimball Streets, Nauvoo, Hancock County. 1840. Leader of the Mormon Church.

Science:

Adler, Max, Planetarium. Achsah Bond Drive, Chicago, Cook County. 1930. The first planetarium building erected in the United States.

Black, Dr. Greene Vardeman, House. 349 East State Street, Jacksonville, Morgan County. 1870. Early dentist and first president of Illinois Dental Association.

Bockee, Jacob, House. 5152 Hyde Park Boulevard, Chicago, Cook County. 1857. Early Chicago physician and surgeon.

Hobrecker, John, House. 415 York, Quincy, Adams County. ca. 1860. Pioneer Quincy metalurgist.

Rutherford, Dr. Hiram T., House. Oakland, Coles County. 1847. Early local physician.

Sculpture:

Menke, George W., House. 308 South 12th Street, Quincy, Adams County. 1835. Local sculptor.

Taft, Lorado, House. 302 North Magnolia, Elmwood, Peoria County. Mid-19th Century. Sculptor's Greek Revival residence.

Social/Humanitarian:

Addams, Jane, House. Cedarville, Stephenson County. 1854. Birthplace of the social reformer.

Bowen, Joseph T., House. 1430 Astor Street, Chicago, Cook County. 1890. Mrs. Bowen was very active in Jane Addams' Hull House settlement.

Theater:

Opera House. Main Street, White Hall, Greene County. 1867. First entertainment house in the county with auditorium intact.

Theater:

Opera House. Dean and Van Buren Streets, Woodstock, McHenry County. 1889. Still used for local theatrical activities by the Woodstock Fine Arts Association.

Transportation:

Rottger, Frederick W., House. Southwest Cross Street, Mount Sterling, Brown County. ca. 1880's. Local railroad man.

Urban Planning:

Market Square. Lake Forest, Lake County. 1916. Confined shopping center designed by architect Howard Shaw and planner Edward H. Bennet.

Pullman. Chicago, Cook County. 1880. First planned industrial town designed by a single architect, Solon S. Beman and landscaped by Nathan F. Barrett.

INVENTORY OF CAST METAL MARKERS
STATE OF ILLINOIS
ILLINOIS STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY
Spring 1969

<u>County</u>	<u>Title or Subject Matter of Text</u>
Alexander	The Tigress Flagpole Lansden Park, Walnut Street near Charles Street - Cairo
Boone	General Stephen A. Hurlbut Hurlbut Avenue & State Street - Belvidere
Brown	Mt. Sterling Illinois 99, South of Mt. Sterling
Bureau	John Mitchell (1) May & Dakota Streets (US 6) - Spring Valley (2) Strong & Dakota Streets (US 6) - in town (3) Caroline & Spaulding Streets (US 89) - in town
Carroll	Plum River Falls Old Mill Park, on park drive, one block east of entrance off US 52 - Illinois 64 - just east of Savanna Shimer College Shimer campus drive off Illinois 78, Mt. Carroll Stone Arch Bridge on the Galena Road US 52-Illinois 64, northwest of Brookville
Cass	Chandlerville (1) River Street at Illinois 78, southwest edge of town (2) Chandlerville-Oakford Road, northeast edge of town Virginia (1) Illinois 78, just north of Illinois 125, north edge of town (2) Illinois 125, just west of Illinois 78, west edge of town (3) Illinois 125, east of Illinois 78, east edge of town

<u>County</u>	<u>Title or Subject Matter of Text</u>
Clark	Darwin (old county seat) County Road north & road to Marshall, Darwin
	Fort Handy Local park east of Illinois 1, south of Main Street, West Union
	Margaretta Post Office (William B. Marrs) Heritage Trail, east of Westfield, Lincoln
Coles	The Last Lincoln Farm Just west of main entrance, Lincoln Log Cabin Street Park, south of Charleston
	Lincoln-Douglas (4th) Debate Illinois 316, west edge of Charleston
	Lincoln Farm, 1831-1834 Lincoln Heritage Trail, northwest of Lerna
	Lincoln Farm, 1834-1837 Lincoln Heritage Trail, southwest of Lerna
	Moore House Lincoln Heritage Trail, south of Charleston
	Shiloh Cemetery Lincoln Heritage Trail, south of Charleston
	Ulysses S. Grant in Mattoon 18th Street & Prairie Avenue, Mattoon
Cook	The Green Bay Trail Scott Avenue & Green Bay Road, Glencoe
	Stephen A. Douglas Douglas Tomb, 636 East 35th Street, Chicago

<u>County</u>	<u>Title or Subject Matter of Text</u>
Crawford	Auntie Gogin's Store Main & Grand Prairie Streets, Palestine
	Dubois Tavern 309 South Lincoln Street, Palestine
	Cullom Homestead 208 South Jackson Street (Ill. 33), Palestine
	Fort Foot Illinois 33, just west of Palestine
	Fort LaMotte La Motte & Leaverton Streets, Palestine
	Governor Augustus C. French Pike & Grand Prairie Streets, Palestine
	Houston-Dickson Store Grand Priairie & Lincoln, Palestine
	Hutson Memorial (massacre by Indians) Illinois 58, Hutsonville
	Kitchell Grist Mill Illinois 33, just southeast of Palestine
	United States Land Office Main & Market Streets, Palestine
DeKalb	Barbed Wire Manufacturing US Alternate 30, west of DeKalb
	Shabbona's Village US 30, east edge of Shabbona
Du Page	Fort Payne North Central College campus, Naperville
	Stacy's Tavern Geneva & St. Charles Roads & Main Street Glen Ellyn

<u>County</u>	<u>Title or Subject Matter of Text</u>
Edgar	Pontiac's Conspiracy Illinois 49 at Gravel Road to Palermo
Edwards	Abraham Lincoln (speech in 1840) Illinois 15, west edge of Albion
Fayette	Blackwell's White House 3rd & Gallatin Streets, Vandalia
	Charters Hotel 4th & Gallatin Streets, Vandalia
	Ebenezer Capps Store 4th & Main Streets, Vandalia
	Ernst Hotel 3rd & Main Streets, Vandalia
	Flack's Hotel 4th & Gallatin Streets, Vandalia
	Third State Capitol Vandalia Statehouse State Memorial, Vandalia
	Vandalia Inn 3rd & Gallatin Streets, Vandalia
Franklin	John A. Logan Home 204 South Main Street, Benton
Gallatin	Old Salt Works Illinois 142, south of Illinois 13, near Equality
	Rawlings Hotel (Reception for Lafayette) Ohio levee, one block east of Main Street, north of Main Cross Street, Old Shawneetown
Grundy	Illinois and Michigan Canal Illinois 47, north of canal, Morris

<u>County</u>	<u>Title or Subject Matter of Text</u>
Hancock	Carthage Illinois 94, south of Carthage The "Old Jail" US 136 & Fayette Street, Carthage
Henry	Benjamin Dann Wash Illinois 82, south of Cambridge Bishop Hill US 34-Illinois 17 & spur to Bishop Hill, west of Galva
Jackson	First Coal Mine Illinois 127, at Big Muddy River, east of Murphysboro Kaskaskia Reservation Illinois 149 at road to Brimsby
Jo Daviess	Apple River Fort US 20, just east of Elizabeth The DeSoto House Main & Green Streets, Galena
Kane	Pinkerton's Early Home South 3rd & Main (Ill. 72) Streets, West Dundee
Kankakee	Hubbard Trail Illinois 1-17 at Kankakee River, Momence
Knox	Fraker's Grove Illinois 17, west of LaFayette Lincoln-Douglas (5th) Debate (1) US 150, north edge of Galesburg (2) Illinois 41, southwest edge of Galesburg (3) US 34, just west of Galesburg

<u>County</u>	<u>Title or Subject Matter of Text</u>
Lake	Illinois (Indian fur trade; Seth Paine) Illinois 12, south of Wauconda
La Salle	Benjamin Lundy Illinois 71, east of entrance, Starved Rock State Park First permanent Norwegian settlement in US Norway Fort Wilbourn US 351 bridge, south bank of Illinois River, La Salle The Great Illinois Village US 6, east of Illinois 178, west of Ottawa Illinois and Michigan Canal Illinois 23 at canal, Ottawa Indian Creek Massacre Illinois 23, south of US 34, near Baker Lincoln-Douglas (1st) Debate Washington Park, Illinois 23, Ottawa Starved Rock Illinois 71, just east of entrance, Starved Rock State Park
Lawrence	Lincoln National Memorial Highway (where Lincoln entered Illinois) US 50 bridge to Vincennes To Victory, February 25, 1779 (Clark's march to Vincennes) Riverside Park, Illinois 137, St. Francisville
Lee	Lincoln in the Black Hawk War (in Dixon) US 26-Alternate 30, east edge of Dixon

<u>County</u>	<u>Title or Subject Matter of Text</u>
Livingston	The Chatsworth Wreck, August 10, 1887 US 24, east of Chatsworth
Logan	Abraham Lincoln and Lincoln, Illinois Broadway & Chicago Street, Lincoln
	Deskins Tavern 5th (US Business 66) & Madison Streets, Lincoln
	Lincoln College 300 Keokuk Street (Ill. 10-121), Lincoln
	The Lincoln House 501 Broadway, Lincoln
	Logan County Circuit Court Courthouse, on Broadway, Lincoln
	Mt. Pulaski Court House Courthouse Square, one block from Illinois 121, Mt. Pulaski
	Postville Court House Site 5th (US Business 66) & Madison Streets, Lincoln
	Postville Park 5th (US Business 66) & Washington Streets, Lincoln
	Robert B. Latham Home Delevan & Kickapoo Streets, Lincoln
	Stephen A. Douglas Speech Decatur & Sangamon Streets, Lincoln
McHenry	Illinois (Nathaniel Pope in Congress) Illinois 47 south of Hebron
Macon	Lincoln National Memorial Highway (westernmost point of Lincoln family route) US 36, west of Decatur

<u>County</u>	<u>Title or Subject Matter of Text</u>
Macon	Lincoln's First Illinois Home US 36, west of Decatur Site of Lincoln Cabin Lincoln Homestead Street Park, south of US 36
Madison	First State Prison In Illinois Williams & Broadway, Alton Fort Russell Illinois 159, northwest of Edwardsville Governor Coles and Slavery Lincoln School, Main & J Streets, Edwardsville Monks' Mound US Business 40, near Cahokia Mounds State Park
Marion	Halfway Tavern US 50, east of Salem William Jennings Bryan Bryan Park, Broadway (Ill. 37), Salem
Massac	Fort Massac US 45 at entrance to Fort Massac State Park
Menard	Dr. Benjamin Franklin Stephenson Cemetery entrance off Illinois 123 just east of Petersburg Lincoln's Store Partner (William F. Berry) Illinois 97, south of New Salem State Park Mentor Graham Cemetery entrance off Illinois 97, south of New Salem State Park
Monroe	Bellefontaine Illinois 3, south edge of Waterloo

<u>County</u>	<u>Title or Subject Matter of Text</u>
Morgan	Illinois College Illinois 36 & Lincoln Avenue, Jacksonville
Ogle	Boles Trail Oregon-Polo Road, east of Polo Buffalo Grove Milledgeville-Polor Road, Buffalo The First Steel Plow John Deere shop, Illinois 2, Grand Detour The Galena Road US 52-Illinois 26, south of Polo Indian Ambush Eagle Point Road, west of Polo Stillman's Defeat Illinois 72, east edge of Stillman Valley
Peoria	Jublille College US 150 at Jubilee College State Park, Kickapoo Pimiteoui (Peoria Lake) Illinois 29, just north of US 150, Peoria Zion Protestant Episcopal Church On wall of church one block south of US 150, east edge of Brimfield
Perry	Vincennes Trail (Clark's route) Illinois 13, southeast of Coulterville
Pulaski	Cantonment Wilkinson-ville Illinois 37, just south of road to New Grand Chain The Marine Ways High & 4th (Ill. 37) Streets, Mound City United States Military Hospital Main (Ill. 37) & Central Streets, Mound City

<u>County</u>	<u>Title or Subject Matter of Text</u>
Randolph	Dr. George Fisher (near farm) Junction of Illinois 3 & 155, Ruma
	Dr. George Fisher (at gravesite) Off county road near Ruma
	Home of Pierre Menard Menard Home State Memorial, northwest of Chester
	Kaskaskia Illinois 3 at gravel road to Fort Kaskaskia State Park
Rock Island	Black Hawk War Campsite County road bridge, Rock River, Hillsdale
	Lincoln and the Black Hawk War (muster-in site) US 67 at Illinois 92, south of Milan
	Rock Island Arsenal At Rock Island Arsenal
St. Clair	Cahokia Mounds US Business 40 near Cahokia Mounds State Park
	Death of Pontiac Illinois 3, south of Illinois 157, south edge of Cahokia
	The Deneen Family 303 North Stanton Street, Lebanon
	John Mason Peck Junction of US 50 & Illinois 158, east of O'Fallon
	Pensoneau-Caillot Pioneer House 8105-7 Church Lane, East St. Louis

<u>County</u>	<u>Title or Subject Matter of Text</u>
Saline	Homestead of Judge Samuel Elder Illinois 142 & Broughton Road, Eldorado
	Ingersoll Law Office, 1855-1857 Illinois 34, Raleigh
	Kaskaskia-Shawneetown and Goshen Trails Illinois 142, Eldorado
	The Tobacco Industry Illinois 34, west edge of Galatia
Sangamon	Camp Butler National Cemetery, off US 36, east of Springfield
	The Lincoln Depot Monroe & 10th Streets, Springfield
	Lindbergh Field Township Road 3-5 west, north of Illinois 97-125, northwest of Springfield
	Peter Cartwright Illinois 125, Pleasant Plains
Schuyler	Abraham Lincoln's Teacher (Azel Waters Dorsey) Illinois 101 at county road to Huntsville
Stephenson	Cedarville (Jane Addams) Illinois 26, north edge of Cedarville
	Kellogg's Grove US 20, east of Stockton, at county road to Kent
	Lincoln-Douglas (2nd) Debate
	(1) Illinois 26, just north of Freeport
	(2) Illinois 26, south edge of Freeport
	(3) Illinois 20, northwest edge of Freeport
	(4) Illinois 20, southeast edge of Freeport
	(5) Illinois 75, just northeast of Freeport

<u>County</u>	<u>Title or Subject Matter of Text</u>
Tazewell	Fort de Crevecoeur Illinois 29 at road to Fort Crevecoeur State Park
Union	Cherokee Camp (1) Illinois 146, east of Dutch Creek, east of Ware (2) Illinois 146, west of road to Mt. Pleasant Lincoln-Douglas (3rd) Debate Illinois 146 at circle, Jonesboro
White	Big Prairie Church County blacktop road, southeast of Carmi Carmi's Oldest House 110 South Main Cross Street, Carmi Colonel Conger House 302 West Main Street, Carmi The First Presbyterian Church in Illinois US 45 north of Norris City "Flow Gently, Sweet Afton" 312 South 1st Street, Carmi Liberty's Pioneer Mill (Old Morrison Mill) County road from Mill Shoals to Grayville, Burnt Prairie Ratcliff Inn 206 East Main Street, (US 460 at Illinois 1), Carmi Southern Illinois College US 45, Enfield
Whiteside	Dement House At Post Office, 10th Avenue (Ill. 136) & 4th Street, Fulton Fulton's First Home 16th Street at 8th Avenue, Fulton

<u>County</u>	<u>Title or Subject Matter of Text</u>
Whiteside	Lincoln in Sterling 607 East 3rd Street (US Alternate 30), Sterling
	The Market Place In park, 8th Avenue between 2nd & 3rd Streets, Fulton
	Prophetstown Junction of Illinois 78 & 172, north edge, Prophetstown
Will	Plainfield House 503 Main Street (Ill. 126), Plainfield
Woodford	Metamora Court House In park, Mt. Vernon (Ill. 116) & Davenport Streets, Metamora
	New Markers To Be Ordered Soon
Clark	First Oil and Gas Well in Illinois Illinois 49 at county road to Westfield
	Stone Arch Bridge on the National Road Subdivided parkway, south of bridge, Marshall loop of US 40, just west of Marshall
Randolph	Elias Kent Kane Illinois 3, between Ellis Grove and road to Kaskaskia State Park
Scott	Early Career of Stephen A. Douglas US 36-54, north of Winchester

EXISTING STATE AND LOCAL LEGISLATIVE ACTS,
ORDINANCES, AND REGULATIONS PERTINENT TO
HISTORIC RESOURCE PRESERVATION IN ILLINOIS



Public Law 89-665
89th Congress, S. 3035
October 15, 1966

An Act

To establish a program for the preservation of additional historic properties throughout the Nation, and for other purposes.

80 STAT. 915

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,
The Congress finds and declares—

Historic prop-
erties.
Preservation
program es-
tablished.

(a) that the spirit and direction of the Nation are founded upon and reflected in its historic past;

(b) that the historical and cultural foundations of the Nation should be preserved as a living part of our community life and development in order to give a sense of orientation to the American people;

(c) that, in the face of ever-increasing extensions of urban centers, highways, and residential, commercial, and industrial developments, the present governmental and nongovernmental historic preservation programs and activities are inadequate to insure future generations a genuine opportunity to appreciate and enjoy the rich heritage of our Nation; and

(d) that, although the major burdens of historic preservation have been borne and major efforts initiated by private agencies and individuals, and both should continue to play a vital role, it is nevertheless necessary and appropriate for the Federal Government to accelerate its historic preservation programs and activities, to give maximum encouragement to agencies and individuals undertaking preservation by private means, and to assist State and local governments and the National Trust for Historic Preservation in the United States to expand and accelerate their historic preservation programs and activities.

TITLE I

SEC. 101. (a) The Secretary of the Interior is authorized—

(1) to expand and maintain a national register of districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects significant in American history, architecture, archeology, and culture, hereinafter referred to as the National Register, and to grant funds to States for the purpose of preparing comprehensive statewide historic surveys and plans, in accordance with criteria established by the Secretary, for the preservation, acquisition, and development of such properties;

Buildings and
objects, etc.
Expansion and
maintenance of
National Regis-
ter.

(2) to establish a program of matching grants-in-aid to States for projects having as their purpose the preservation for public benefit of properties that are significant in American history, architecture, archeology, and culture; and

Grants to
states.

(3) to establish a program of matching grant-in-aid to the National Trust for Historic Preservation in the United States, chartered by act of Congress approved October 26, 1949 (63 Stat. 927), as amended, for the purpose of carrying out the responsibilities of the National Trust.

National Trust
for Historic
Preservation.
16 USC 468-
468d.

(b) As used in this Act—

(1) The term "State" includes, in addition to the several States of the Union, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, and American Samoa.

"State."

(2) The term "project" means programs of State and local governments and other public bodies and private organizations and individuals for the acquisition of title or interests in, and for the develop-

"Project."

ment of, any district, site, building, structure, or object that is significant in American history, architecture, archeology, and culture, or property used in connection therewith, and for its development in order to assure the preservation for public benefit of any such historical properties.

"Historic preservation."

(3) The term "historic preservation" includes the protection, rehabilitation, restoration, and reconstruction of districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects significant in American history, architecture, archeology, or culture.

"Secretary."
Conditions for grants.

(4) The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Interior.

SEC. 102. (a) No grant may be made under this Act—

(1) unless application therefor is submitted to the Secretary in accordance with regulations and procedures prescribed by him;

(2) unless the application is in accordance with the comprehensive statewide historic preservation plan which has been approved by the Secretary after considering its relationship to the comprehensive statewide outdoor recreation plan prepared pursuant to the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 (78 Stat. 897);

(3) for more than 50 per centum of the total cost involved, as determined by the Secretary and his determination shall be final;

(4) unless the grantee has agreed to make such reports, in such form and containing such information as the Secretary may from time to time require;

(5) unless the grantee has agreed to assume, after completion of the project, the total cost of the continued maintenance, repair, and administration of the property in a manner satisfactory to the Secretary; and

(6) until the grantee has complied with such further terms and conditions as the Secretary may deem necessary or advisable.

Waiver.

(b) The Secretary may in his discretion waive the requirements of subsection (a), paragraphs (2) and (5) of this section for any grant under this Act to the National Trust for Historic Preservation in the United States, in which case a grant to the National Trust may include funds for the maintenance, repair, and administration of the property in a manner satisfactory to the Secretary.

(c) No State shall be permitted to utilize the value of real property obtained before the date of approval of this Act in meeting the remaining cost of a project for which a grant is made under this Act.

Apportionment.

SEC. 103. (a) The amounts appropriated and made available for grants to the States for comprehensive statewide historic surveys and plans under this Act shall be apportioned among the States by the Secretary on the basis of needs as determined by him: *Provided, however*, That the amount granted to any one State shall not exceed 50 per centum of the total cost of the comprehensive statewide historic survey and plan for that State, as determined by the Secretary.

Limitation.

(b) The amounts appropriated and made available for grants to the States for projects under this Act for each fiscal year shall be apportioned among the States by the Secretary in accordance with needs as disclosed in approved statewide historic preservation plans.

The Secretary shall notify each State of its apportionment, and the amounts thereof shall be available thereafter for payment to such State for projects in accordance with the provisions of this Act. Any amount of any apportionment that has not been paid or obligated by the Secretary during the fiscal year in which such notification is given, and for two fiscal years thereafter, shall be reapportioned by the Secretary in accordance with this subsection.

SEC. 104. (a) No grant may be made by the Secretary for or on account of any survey or project under this Act with respect to which financial assistance has been given or promised under any other Federal program or activity, and no financial assistance may be given under any other Federal program or activity for or on account of any survey or project with respect to which assistance has been given or promised under this Act.

Coordination
with other Fed-
eral programs.

(b) In order to assure consistency in policies and actions under this Act with other related Federal programs and activities, and to assure coordination of the planning acquisition, and development assistance to States under this Act with other related Federal programs and activities, the President may issue such regulations with respect thereto as he deems desirable, and such assistance may be provided only in accordance with such regulations.

SEC. 105. The beneficiary of assistance under this Act shall keep such records as the Secretary shall prescribe, including records which fully disclose the disposition by the beneficiary of the proceeds of such assistance, the total cost of the project or undertaking in connection with which such assistance is given or used, and the amount and nature of that portion of the cost of the project or undertaking supplied by other sources, and such other records as will facilitate an effective audit.

Records.

SEC. 106. The head of any Federal agency having direct or indirect jurisdiction over a proposed Federal or federally assisted undertaking in any State and the head of any Federal department or independent agency having authority to license any undertaking shall, prior to the approval of the expenditure of any Federal funds on the undertaking or prior to the issuance of any license, as the case may be, take into account the effect of the undertaking on any district, site, building, structure, or object that is included in the National Register. The head of any such Federal agency shall afford the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation established under title II of this Act a reasonable opportunity to comment with regard to such undertaking.

SEC. 107. Nothing in this Act shall be construed to be applicable to the White House and its grounds, the Supreme Court building and its grounds, or the United States Capitol and its related buildings and grounds.

Exemptions.

SEC. 108. There are authorized to be appropriated not to exceed \$2,000,000 to carry out the provisions of this Act for the fiscal year 1967, and not more than \$10,000,000 for each of the three succeeding fiscal years. Such appropriations shall be available for the financial assistance authorized by this title and for the administrative expenses of the Secretary in connection therewith, and shall remain available until expended.

Appropriation.

TITLE II

SEC. 201. (a) There is established an Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (hereinafter referred to as the "Council") which shall be composed of seventeen members as follows:

Advisory Council
on Historic
Preservation,
membership.

- (1) The Secretary of the Interior.
- (2) The Secretary of Housing and Urban Development.
- (3) The Secretary of Commerce.
- (4) The Administrator of the General Services Administration.
- (5) The Secretary of the Treasury.
- (6) The Attorney General.
- (7) The Chairman of the National Trust for Historic Preservation.

Terms of
office.

(8) Ten appointed by the President from outside the Federal Government. In making these appointments, the President shall give due consideration to the selection of officers of State and local governments and individuals who are significantly interested and experienced in the matters to be considered by the Council.

(b) Each member of the Council specified in paragraphs (1) through (6) of subsection (a) may designate another officer of his department or agency to serve on the Council in his stead.

(c) Each member of the Council appointed under paragraph (8) of subsection (a) shall serve for a term of five years from the expiration of his predecessor's term; except that the members first appointed under that paragraph shall serve for terms of from one to five years, as designated by the President at the time of appointment, in such manner as to insure that the terms of not less than one nor more than two of them will expire in any one year.

(d) A vacancy in the Council shall not affect its powers, but shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointment (and for the balance of the unexpired term).

Chairman,
selection.

(e) The Chairman of the Council shall be designated by the President.

Duties.

(f) Eight members of the Council shall constitute a quorum.

Sec. 202. (a) The Council shall—

(1) advise the President and the Congress on matters relating to historic preservation; recommend measures to coordinate activities of Federal, State, and local agencies and private institutions and individuals relating to historic preservation; and advise on the dissemination of information pertaining to such activities;

(2) encourage, in cooperation with the National Trust for Historic Preservation and appropriate private agencies, public interest and participation in historic preservation;

(3) recommend the conduct of studies in such areas as the adequacy of legislative and administrative statutes and regulations pertaining to historic preservation activities of State and local governments and the effects of tax policies at all levels of government on historic preservation;

(4) advise as to guidelines for the assistance of State and local governments in drafting legislation relating to historic preservation; and

(5) encourage, in cooperation with appropriate public and private agencies and institutions, training and education in the field of historic preservation.

Report to
President and
Congress.

(b) The Council shall submit annually a comprehensive report of its activities and the results of its studies to the President and the Congress and shall from time to time submit such additional and special reports as it deems advisable. Each report shall propose such legislative enactments and other actions as, in the judgment of the Council, are necessary and appropriate to carry out its recommendations.

Other Federal
agencies, co-
operation.

Sec. 203. The Council is authorized to secure directly from any department, bureau, agency, board, commission, office, independent establishment or instrumentality of the executive branch of the Federal Government information, suggestions, estimates, and statistics for the purpose of this title; and each such department, bureau, agency, board, commission, office, independent establishment or instrumentality is authorized to furnish such information, suggestions, estimates, and statistics to the extent permitted by law and within available funds.

Compensation.

Sec. 204. The members of the Council specified in paragraphs (1) through (7) of section 201(a) shall serve without additional compen-

sation. The members of the Council appointed under paragraph (8) of section 201(a) shall receive \$100 per diem when engaged in the performance of the duties of the Council. All members of the Council shall receive reimbursement for necessary traveling and subsistence expenses incurred by them in the performance of the duties of the Council.

SEC. 205. (a) The Director of the National Park Service or his designee shall be the Executive Director of the Council. Financial and administrative services (including those related to budgeting, accounting, financial reporting, personnel and procurement) shall be provided the Council by the Department of the Interior, for which payments shall be made in advance, or by reimbursement, from funds of the Council in such amounts as may be agreed upon by the Chairman of the Council and the Secretary of the Interior; *Provided*, That the regulations of the Department of the Interior for the collection of indebtedness of personnel resulting from erroneous payments (5 U.S.C. 46c) shall apply to the collection of erroneous payments made to or on behalf of a Council employee, and regulations of said Secretary for the administrative control of funds (51 U.S.C. 665 (g)) shall apply to appropriations of the Council; *And provided further*, That the Council shall not be required to prescribe such regulations.

Executive
Director.

68 Stat. 483.

(b) The Council shall have power to appoint and fix the compensation of such additional personnel as may be necessary to carry out its duties, without regard to the provisions of the civil service laws and the Classification Act of 1949.

Personnel.

Ante, p. 288.

(c) The Council may also procure, without regard to the civil service laws and the Classification Act of 1949, temporary and intermittent services to the same extent as is authorized for the executive departments by section 15 of the Administrative Expenses Act of 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), but at rates not to exceed \$50 per diem for individuals.

60 Stat. 810.

(d) The members of the Council specified in paragraphs (1) through (6) of section 201(a) shall provide the Council, on a reimbursable basis, with such facilities and services under their jurisdiction and control as may be needed by the Council to carry out its duties, to the extent that such facilities and services are requested by the Council and are otherwise available for that purpose. To the extent of available appropriations, the Council may obtain, by purchase, rental, donation, or otherwise, such additional property, facilities, and services as may be needed to carry out its duties.

Approved October 15, 1966.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY:

HOUSE REPORT No. 1916 (Comm. on Interior & Insular Affairs).
SENATE REPORT No. 1363 (Comm. on Interior & Insular Affairs).
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 112 (1966):

July 11: Considered and passed Senate.
Sept. 19: Considered in House.
Oct. 10: Considered and passed House, amended.
Oct. 11: Senate concurred in House amendment.

ILLINOIS REVISED STATUTES
CHAPTER 24 - CITIES AND VILLAGES
Municipal Code 1961

Division 47. Promotion of Historical Research

Sec.

11-47-1. Appropriations.

11-47-2. Printing and sale.

11-47-1. Appropriations) 11-47-1. The several cities, incorporated towns and villages acting through their constituted authorities may encourage and promote historical research within their respective jurisdictions by making reasonable appropriations for the publication of the proceedings of and such papers and other documents of historic interest as may be furnished by any historic or other society engaged in historic research, and for ascertaining and marking the location of ancient forts, villages, missions, military encampments, habitations of aborigines and other places of historic interest, and to provide for the manner in which and the purposes for which such appropriations shall be expended.

11-47-2. Printing and sale.) 11-47-2. The authorities of such cities, incorporated towns and villages having so undertaken the publication of such proceedings, papers and documents, may cause the same to be printed or published in book or pamphlet form and may provide for the sale thereof at such prices as in their judgment will reimburse the cost of publication.

Division 48. Preservation of Historical Documents

Sec.

11-48-1. Transfer of original records - copies.

11-48-2. Officers having custody of documents - duties.

11-48-3. Appropriations.

11-48-1. Transfer of original records - copies.)

11-48-1. The city council or board of trustees of every city, incorporated town or village may, by order or resolution authorize and direct to be transferred to the Illinois State Historical Society, the Illinois State Historical Library, the State Archives or to the State University Library at Urbana, Illinois, or to any historical society duly incorporated and located within their respective counties, such official papers, drawings, maps, writings and records of every description as may be deemed of historic interest or value, as may be in the custody of any officer of such county, city, incorporated town or village. Accurate copies of the same when so transferred shall be substituted for the original when in the judgment of such city council or board of trustees the same may be deemed necessary.

11-48-2. Officers having custody of documents - Duties.)

11-48-2. The officer or officers having the custody of such papers, drawings, maps, writings and records shall permit search to be made at all reasonable hours and under their supervision for such as may be deemed of historic interest, and whenever so directed by the city council or board of trustees of such city, incorporated town or village in the manner prescribed in Section 11-48-1 to deliver the same to the trustee, directors or librarian or other officer of the library or society designated by the city council or board of trustees, as the case may be.

11-48-3. Appropriations.) 11-48-3. The city council and board of trustees of the several cities, incorporated towns and villages in this state may make reasonable appropriations from their respective revenues for the purpose of carrying the provisions of this Division 48 into effect.

Division 48.1 Tax-Supported Libraries

11-48.1-1 to 11-48.1-25. 11-48.1-1 to 11-48.1-25 (L. 1963, p. 841). Repealed by act approved July 12, 1965. L. 1965, p. 1402.

ILLINOIS REVISED STATUTES. CHAPTER 24
ILLINOIS MUNICIPAL CODE

24 § 11-48.2-1
Mun. Code § 11-48.2-1

Division 48.2 Preservation of Historical
and Other Special Areas

Sec.

- 11-48.2-1. Declaration of policy.
- 11-48.2-2. Powers of corporate authorities.
- 11-48.2-3. Administrative agency.
- 11-48.2-4. Notice—hearing—review.
- 11-48.2-5. Acts constituting taking or damage for public use.
- 11-48.2-6. Assessments—deductions.
- 11-48.2-7. Severability clause.

Division 48.2 was added by L.1963, p. 2420.

11-48.2-1. Declaration of policy.]11-48.2-1. It is hereby found and declared that in all municipalities the movements and shifts of population and the changes in residential, commercial, and industrial use and customs threaten with disappearance areas, places, buildings, structures, works of art and other objects having special historical, community, or aesthetic interest or value and whose preservation and continued utilization are necessary and desirable to sound community planning for such municipalities and to the welfare of the residents thereof. The granting to such municipalities of the powers herein provided is directed to such ends, and the use of such rights and powers for the preservation and continued utilization of such property is hereby declared to be a public use essential to the public interest. As amended by act approved June 18, 1965. L. 1965, p. 957.

Section added: L. 1963, p. 2420.

11-48.2-2. Powers of corporate authorities.]11-48.2-2. The corporate authorities in all municipalities shall have the power to provide for the official designation by ordinance of areas, places, buildings, structures, works of art and other objects having a special historical, community, or aesthetic interest or value; and in connection with such areas, places, buildings, structures, works of art or other objects so designated by ordinance, whether owned or controlled privately or by any public body, to provide special conditions, to impose regulations governing construction, alteration, demolition and use, and to adopt other additional measures appropriate for their preservation, protection, enhancement, rehabilitation, reconstruction, perpetuation, or use, which additional measures may include, but are not limited to, (a) the making of leases and subleases (either as lessee or lessor of any such property) for such periods and upon such terms as the municipality shall deem appropriate, (b) inducing, by contract or other consideration, the creation of

covenants or restrictions binding the land; (c) the acquisition by eminent domain or by other contract or conveyance of all or any part of or interest in property so designated, and the reconstruction, operation or transfer by the municipality of any such property so acquired subject to any conditions reasonable and appropriate to carrying out the purposes of this section; (d) appropriate and reasonable control of the use or appearance of adjacent and immediately surrounding private property within public view; (e) acquisition by eminent domain or by other contract or conveyance of immediately surrounding private property, or any part thereof or interest therein, the alteration or clearance of which is important for the proper preservation, reconstruction or use of the designated property; (f) cooperative relations, including gifts, contracts and conveyances appropriate to the purposes of this Division, by and between the municipality and any other governmental body or agency and by and between the municipality and not-for-profit organizations which have as one of their objects the preservation or enhancement of areas, places, buildings, structures, works of art or other objects of special historical, community or aesthetic interest or value; (g) acceptance and administration by the municipality of funds or property transferred on trust to the municipality by an individual, corporation or other governmental or private entity for the purpose of aiding, either in general or in connection with some specific designated property, the preservation or enhancement of areas, places, buildings, structures, works of art or other objects designated by law under the provisions hereof; and (h) issuance of interest bearing revenue bonds, pursuant to ordinance adopted by the corporate authorities, payable from the revenues to be derived from the operation of any one or more areas, places, buildings, structures, works of art or other objects designated by ordinance and acquired by the municipality under the provisions hereof, such bonds to mature at a time not exceeding 50 years from their respective dates of issue and to be in such form, carry such registration privileges, be executed in such manner, be offered for sale in such manner and be payable at such place or places and under such conditions and terms as may be provided in the ordinance or in any subsequent ordinance adopted pursuant hereto for the purpose of refunding or refinancing any bonds issued hereunder; and the holder or holders of any such bonds may bring suit at law or in equity to compel the municipality to perform any covenant or duty created by the ordinance authorizing their issuance.

Any such special conditions, regulations, or other measures shall, if adopted in the exercise of the police power, be reasonable and appropriate to the preservation, protection, enhancement, rehabilitation, reconstruction, perpetuation, or use of such areas,

places, buildings, structures, works of art, or other objects so designated by law, or, if constituting a taking of private property, shall provide for due and just compensation. As amended by act approved June 18, 1965, L. 1965, p.957.

Section added: L. 1963, p. 2420.

11-48.2-3 Administrative agency.] 11-48.2-3. The foregoing purposes and powers may be administered by such special commission, board, department or bureau of the municipality or by such one or more existing commissions, boards, departments or bureaus of the municipality, or by any combination thereof or division of functions there among, as may be provided by ordinance adopted by the corporate authorities, and the words "the municipality" as used in reference to the administration of this division include any commission, board, department, bureau, officer, or other agency of the municipality given any such administrative powers by ordinance adopted by the corporate authorities. Added by act approved Aug. 6, 1963. L. 1963, p. 2420.

11-48.2-4. Notice-Hearing-Review.] 11-48.2-4. No action taken by the municipality under this section directing a private owner to do or refrain from doing any specific thing, or refusing to permit a private owner to do some specific thing he desires to do, in connection with property designated by ordinance hereunder, shall be taken by the municipality except after due notice to such owner and opportunity for him to be heard at a public hearing, and if such action is taken by administrative decision as defined in Section 1 of the "Administrative Review Act", approved May 8, 1945,¹ it shall be subject to judicial review pursuant to the provisions of said "Administrative Review Act" and all amendments and modifications thereof and rules adopted pursuant thereto.² Added by act approved Aug. 6, 1963. L. 1963, p. 2420.

1. Chapter 110, 264.

2. Chapter 110, 264 et seq.

11-48.2-5. Acts constituting taking or damage for public use.] 11-48.2-5 The denial of an application for a building demolition permit by reason of the operation of this Division, or the denial of an application for a building permit to add to, modify or remove a portion of any building by reason of the operation of this Division, or the imposition of any regulation solely by reason of the provisions of this Division which requires, directly or indirectly, an alteration or cessation in the use to which the interior space in any building is put, or which requires any addition or modification in or to any buildings, or

which requires any unusual or extraordinary provisions for upkeep and maintenance of any building, shall be deemed to constitute a taking or damage for a public use of such property for which just compensation shall be ascertained and paid. Added by act approved Aug. 6, 1963. L. 1963, p. 2420.

11-48.2-6. Assessments-Deductions.] 11-48.2-6. In the assessment of real estate encumbered by public restrictions imposed pursuant to this Division, any depreciation occasioned by such restrictions shall be deducted in the valuation of such property. Added by act approved Aug. 6, 1963. L. 1963, p. 2420.

11-48.2-7 Severability clause.] 11-48.2-7. If any provision, clause or phrase of this Division or the application thereof to any person or circumstance is held invalid, such invalidity shall not affect other provisions or applications of this Division which can be given effect without the invalid provision or application, and to this end the provisions of this Division are declared to be separable. Added by act approved Aug 6, 1963. L. 1963, p. 2420.

SOURCES OF
LOCAL INFORMATION

Adams County

Dr. Carl W. Hagler
Historical Society of Quincy and
Adams Counties
1515 Jersey Street
Quincy, Illinois 62301

Mr. George Irwin
428 Main Street
Quincy, Illinois 62301

Alexander County

Mr. Henry N. Bakhausen
Box 357
Anna, Illinois 62906

Mrs. Ralph K. Gibson
2606 Washington Avenue
Cairo, Illinois 62914

Miss Guyla Moreland
Cairo Historical Association
Cairo Daily Citizen
Cairo, Illinois 62914

Bond County

Mrs. Evelyn McCracken, President
Bond County Historical Society
211 East Vine
Greenville, Illinois 62246

Bureau County

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STATE OF ILLINOIS
HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN

TECHNICAL SUPPLEMENT
Illinois Historic Resources Survey Manual

Prepared by
DE LEUW, CATHER & COMPANY
for
ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION

TECHNICAL SUPPLEMENT

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ILLINOIS HISTORIC RESOURCES SURVEY MANUAL

INTRODUCTION

Survey Purposes

The primary purpose of a statewide survey of historic resources--sites, districts, structures, buildings and objects--is to obtain data needed to develop and implement programs for historic preservation in Illinois. The survey will provide information necessary to:

1. Designate the State's most important resources for preservation; nominate such resources to the National Register; and assist in obtaining local, State and national protection for these resources.
2. Enlist the support and financial backing of private individuals, foundations, and other organizations in preserving resources of local, state, and national importance.
3. Establish eligibility of preservation projects for receiving Federal historic preservation funds.

An interrelated purpose of the survey will be to provide a data retrieval system to aid historic preservation activities in Illinois.

The retrieval system will:

1. Provide local and State agencies, individuals, and organizations interested in preservation with data tabulations on resources of interest.

2. Furnish information regarding the location of resources which might be affected by major public works projects or incorporated into planning activities on the local, State, or Federal level.
3. Maintain inventory of resources that has the flexibility to permit incorporation of additional data and data categories as the need arises.

Preservation Priorities

It will be necessary for the survey to identify resources listed in the following categories so that their significance may be evaluated (the sequence does not imply an order of importance):

1. Historic districts involving significant structures with a surrounding environment in keeping with the character of the period or events represented.
2. Buildings and structures representing significant architectural contributions, such as those of the Chicago and Prairie schools.
3. Archeological sites containing important information on each of the prehistoric cultures occupying Illinois, in order to reconstruct the story of ancient man in this area before all evidence of his life is destroyed.
4. Preservation projects with substantial local support as demonstrated by legal protection, citizen participation, and financial backing.
5. Structures or sites in imminent danger of demolition or deterioration.

Organization of Survey

The survey will be undertaken in two phases: first an identification and preliminary evaluation of all resources in Illinois; and second, a detailed survey and more thorough evaluation of the most significant resources. An explanation of the various elements within each phase is given below, and a chart relating these elements is shown on the following page.

Phase One--Resource Identification:

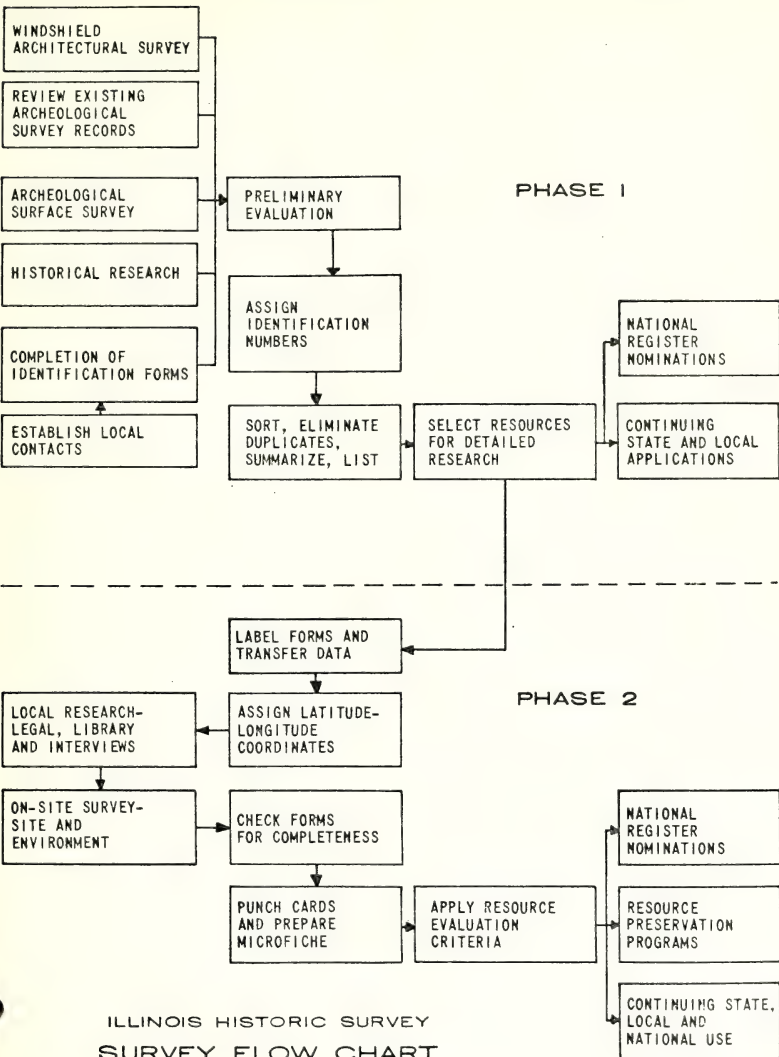
1. Preparation of a popular brochure and contact with mass media to explain the State's commitment to historic preservation and to solicit the help of residents in making the program a success.
2. A windshield architectural survey of every city and village in Illinois to note and photograph buildings, structures, and districts of architectural interest and significance.
3. Research in major Illinois libraries in Springfield, Chicago, and Champaign-Urbana to locate resources of importance as well as sources of architectural plans, drawings, photographs, and historical documents.
4. Identification of new archeological sites through a surface survey of areas not previously investigated and review of existing Illinois Archeological Survey data for accuracy.
5. Local interviews and distribution of identification forms to obtain as many resource suggestions as possible from individuals and organizations throughout the state.
6. Preliminary evaluation of resources based upon the windshield architectural survey, locally completed identification forms, and library research.

SURVEY

PROCESSING

EVALUATION

APPLICATION



ILLINOIS HISTORIC SURVEY
SURVEY FLOW CHART



7. Comparison and tabulation of Phase One data for placement on punch cards.
8. Reduction of the research field, by committee evaluation, to about 2500 resources, for more detailed consideration during Phase Two of the survey.

Phase Two--Detailed Survey:

1. In-depth research at local libraries and interviews with city and county officials as well as with authorities on local history.
2. Inventory and recording of structural and environmental data with complete descriptions, including on-site photography. Dimensioned drawings may be required where restoration is contemplated or where a significant resource is threatened with destruction.
3. Archeological test excavations of sites indicated in Phase One to contain possible examples of each of the prehistoric cultural periods represented in Illinois, especially of the Paleo-Indian, Archaic, Woodland, Mississippian, and Hopewellian periods.
4. Evaluation of sites surveyed in Phase Two on the basis of four criteria: the significance of each resource; the suitability of each resource for preservation; the quantification of preservation problems and potentials for each resource; and the potential benefit to be derived from projects within each resource category.
5. Placement of completed survey data on cards and microfiche for compilation of survey results and continuing data retrieval.

Work Schedule

The attached work schedule indicates the chronological sequence envisioned for completion of the survey work.

Coincidental Research and Survey Responsibilities

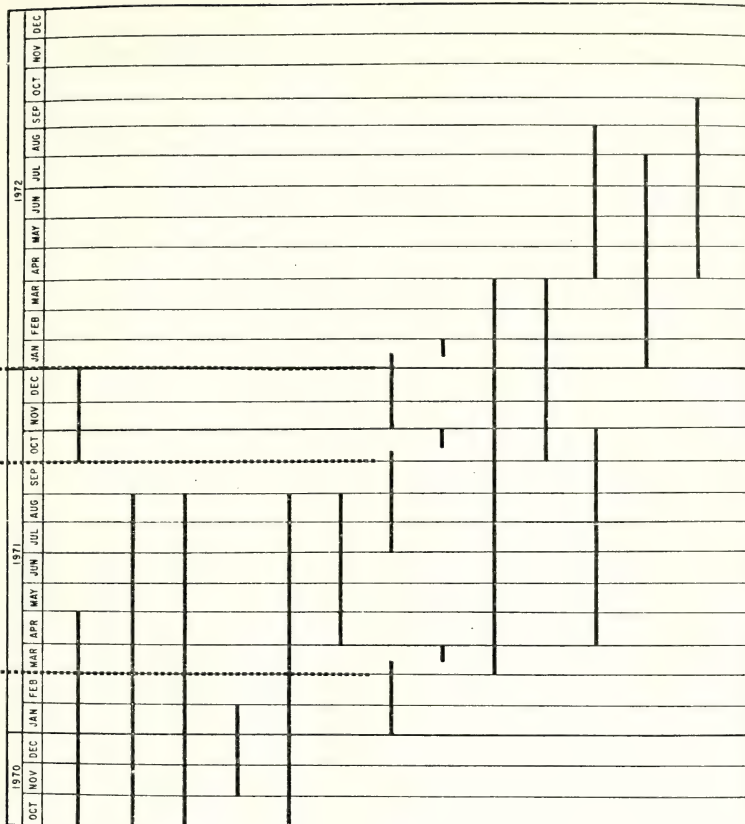
Researchers and surveyors will be called upon from time to time, in conjunction with their regular responsibilities to assist in the following: (1) identification of critically endangered resources for immediate action; and (2) completion of National Register nomination forms on 250 selected significant resources prior to completion of the statewide survey.

Definition of Principal Terms

An historic district, site, building, structure, or object should be at least 50 years old, except in rare cases when an associated person, event, or value is of exceptional importance or of exceptional quality. Exceptional importance or quality is to be decided by the Director of Historic Preservation and by the Survey Coordinator in consultation with field personnel and with the approval of a review committee of three or more professionals approved by the Department of Conservation and by the Historic Sites Advisory Council. The term "historic" should be interpreted quite liberally so that representations of "typical Illinois" or "typical Americana" will be included as well as important works of architecture and places associated with famous persons, names and events.

A building is a structure made by man for shelter of an activity, e. g., houses, schools, business offices.

A structure is a work constructed by man for a useful purpose, but differs from a building in that a structure is not designed primarily for shelter. The term "structure" often suggests an engineering or construction process. All buildings could generally be termed structures. However, when reference is made in this manual to historic structures, a specific category of historic resources is intended which is distinct from "buildings" as defined above. Examples of historic structures are bridges and monuments.



An historic site is a grouping of objects or the location of an historic event for which there is little structural evidence. All buildings, structures and natural features could generally be termed sites. However, when reference is made in this manual to historic sites, the reference is to a specific category of historic resources distinct from "structures" and "buildings" as defined above.

An archeological site is the location of remains of pre-historic community, whether or not there are any above-ground structures or buildings.

A district is a geographically definable area, urban or rural, possessing a significant concentration of sites, buildings, structures, or objects unified historically by events or esthetically by plan, physical development or streetscape.

An object is a material thing of functional, esthetic, cultural, historic, or scientific value that, by nature or design, is movable.

A resource as used in this manual refers to an historic building, structure, site, district, or object.

A contract archeologist is an archeologist sponsored by an institution, which is frequently a university or museum, to do archeological survey and excavation work within a geographically defined area.

A punch card is a commercially manufactured 3-1/4"x7-3/8" card on which information is entered by a key punch machine for machine processing and data retrieval.

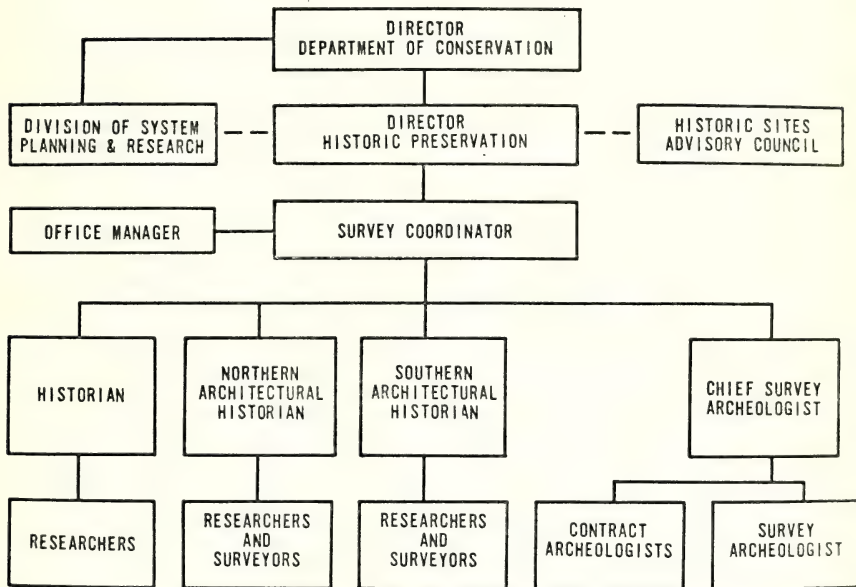
An aperture card is a 3-1/4"x7-3/8" card in which microfilm can be mounted for storage and retrieval with regular punch cards.

Microfiche is a special type of microfilm in which about 90 photographic transparencies can be placed in a single 4"x6" transparent plastic card.

Microfilm is a reduced photographic transparency viewed at an enlarged scale through a microfilm viewer.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES

Administrative Structure for Historic Survey



Division of Survey Responsibility

Basic supervisory positions include a director of historic preservation, a survey coordinator, an office manager, a chief survey archeologist, two architectural historians, and an historian. The specialized capabilities required of persons in these positions and the necessity of distributing the work load equitably dictate this supervisory structure.

Supplementing this basic structure would be a number of researchers, surveyors, and archeologists in the field. The exact number and function of surveyors and researchers is kept somewhat flexible to accommodate the availability of personnel. For example, several persons associated with a university might be employed, or one part-time person might qualify to do both local research and on-site survey work.

The Illinois Department of Conservation will contract with the Illinois Archeological Survey, Inc., a not-for-profit corporation of archeologists in the State, to conduct the archeological surface survey and text excavation work. The Illinois Archeological Survey will then hire the Chief Survey Archeologist and Survey Archeologist and engage contract archeologists to carry out the archeological elements of the State Historic Survey.

Director of Historic Preservation

The Director of Historic Preservation will be responsible for setting historic survey policy; hiring and firing survey personnel (in consultation with the Director of the Department of Conservation); setting historic preservation objectives (in consultation with the Historic Sites Advisory Council); promoting historic preservation and restoration through legislative action, locally and at the State and Federal levels. The Director should be an acknowledged professional in the field of historic preservation and a capable spokesman for the State preservation program.

Survey Coordinator

The Survey Coordinator will be directly responsible to the Director of Historic Preservation for the efficient use of manpower, smooth functioning of the survey, uniform survey coverage throughout the State, adherence to the work schedule,

processing of survey data, and submission of progress reports. In addition, the Coordinator will conduct periodic field checks on the material being assembled. The Coordinator should first possess strong administrative capabilities and second, a sensitivity to the history of Illinois and an understanding of the objectives of historic preservation.

Office Manager

The Office Manager will be responsible for processing payroll and travel vouchers and employee time sheets; maintaining records on personnel, equipment, and finance; and handling meeting and travel arrangements. The Office Manager should be experienced at office procedures and organization and be capable of assisting the Survey Coordinator with administrative functions.

Historian

The Historian will be responsible for coordinating historical research at the major libraries in Springfield and Chicago. There may be a need to employ several library assistants to free the Historian to review the quality of research and to insure adherence to the overall work schedule.

Architectural Historians

Two Architectural Historians, one for the northern section of the State and one for the southern, will be responsible for coordinating and reviewing the progress of the windshield architectural survey, serving as liaison with local contacts, evaluating preliminary data, submitting identification forms he has received to the Coordinator, and researching architectural records at major libraries during Phase One. During Phase Two, the Supervisor will be responsible for seeing that local research and on-site survey work is completed. If these supervisory duties do not fully consume the time of the Supervisors, they might also do survey work. The Architectural Historians should be experienced in architectural history and have administrative capabilities.

Chief Survey Archeologist

The Chief Survey Archeologist will be responsible for coordinating the archeological survey (Phase One) and for conducting text excavations (Phase Two). He will direct the activities of various contract archeologists working in the State and, at the same time, supervise the work of one of two field crews conducting surface surveys in previously unsurveyed areas. A second field crew will be supervised by the Survey Archeologist (see below). From time to time the Chief Survey Archeologist will report on the progress of the contract archeologist, of his survey crew, and of the crew supervised by the Survey Archeologist. The Chief Survey Archeologist should be an experienced archeologist with administrative ability.

Researchers -- Phase One

Two or three researchers will be needed to assist the Historian and each of the Architectural Historians during Phase One of the survey. The researchers will locate buildings and sites of architectural and historical interest by researching files and publications at major Illinois libraries in Chicago, Springfield, and Champaign-Urbana. The researchers should have a background in research techniques.

Researchers -- Phase Two

During Phase Two, three or four researchers will be needed to assist each Architectural Historian in searching local libraries, checking city and county zoning and legal records, and interviewing experts in local and architectural history. The researchers should be familiar with research techniques.

Surveyors

Two or three surveyors will be needed to assist each Architectural Historian in conducting the windshield architectural survey (Phase One) and the detailed, on-site survey (Phase Two). The surveyors should have a background in architectural history.

Survey Archeologist

The Survey Archeologist will have responsibility for reviewing Illinois Archeological Survey records in Champaign-Urbana, for supervising one of the surface surveys during Phase One, and for supervising a field crew making test excavations at sites with archeological potential during Phase Two.

Contract Archeologists

Contract archeologists working within Illinois will be paid to conduct surface surveys and test excavations within their contract areas for the Illinois Archeological Survey and the Department of Conservation. Each contract archeologist will be asked to submit a proposal for work within his area to the Illinois Archeological Survey and, if the proposal is approved, to enter into a contract for the work.

Support Services

Data processing will be handled by the Bureau of the Budget as much as possible. If Bureau key punching capabilities are inadequate to meet the demand during critical stages of the survey, the excess work will be contracted out. Photographic processing will be handled under contract with a photographic firm capable of producing work of archival quality. A professional photographer might be employed to take photographs at a small number of exceptionally significant survey locations.

Logistics of the Survey

The researchers and surveyors will need to use materials and to visit sites which are located throughout the State. To coordinate these efforts, the following spacial distribution of survey supervisory functions is suggested:

1. Archeological research should be supervised from Champaign-Urbana, because the Illinois Archeological Survey home office and master survey inventory are maintained there.

2. Historical research should be coordinated in Springfield and Chicago, because the State's major repositories of historical documents are there.
3. The remaining architectural and historical work might be supervised from a northern office (Chicago) and a southern office (Springfield), since many of the State's interesting buildings and sites are located in the Chicago area, and those remaining are dispersed throughout the State.

PHASE ONE - RESOURCE IDENTIFICATION

Windshield Survey of Architecture

Objective

The objective is to note and photograph structures, buildings, or districts of architectural quality. Quality must be determined on the basis of impressions of a building's or district's appearance, style, and uniqueness and should be judged only by experienced surveyors.

Equipment

Equipment required includes notebooks, pencils, maps, monoculars, 4"x6" cards, camera, telephoto and wide-angle lenses, film (35mm black-and-white Plus X Pan), and an automobile.

Procedure

Procedures recommended in this manual are based largely on techniques developed by Professor Paul Sprague of the University of Chicago and used in the villages of Oak Park and River Forest, Illinois.

Coverage will include every city and village street in Illinois and unincorporated areas developed prior to 1920. Many more buildings initially should be surveyed than the number selected for more detailed research. This is advisable because it may not always be possible to have full knowledge of a structure's historic significance while in the field. Later, however, historic names and events may be associated with some of the buildings of architectural quality. For example, outstanding architecture of today may not be included on the National Register or receive other recognition because the architect is still living.

Preliminary Preparation - An atlas of maps will be prepared for reference and recording purposes. Division of the atlas into six sections, one for each survey region, will provide a manageable breakdown. Two copies of the atlas should be

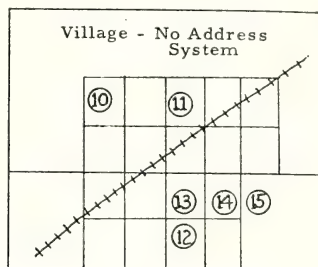
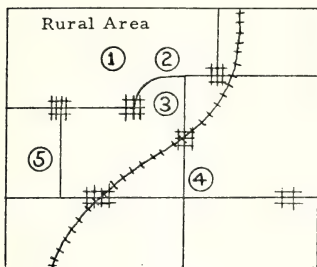
assembled: one for use initially by the windshield surveyors (Phase One) and later by the on-site surveyors (Phase Two); and the other for use primarily by the Architectural Historians and local researchers during Phase Two. The atlas might consist of United States Geological Survey (USGS) quadrangle maps. A complete set covering the State of Illinois can be obtained for approximately \$400. A less expensive, but more time-consuming alternative, would be to assemble the atlas from the county, urbanized area, city, and village maps of the Illinois Division of Highways.

Field Procedures - Using a monocular or small telescope, house numbers of quality structures will be read from an automobile and recorded in a notebook. A 35mm picture will be taken of a frontal view of the building. An angular view, including a side of the building as well as the front facade, is also desirable. The clearest possible view, excluding automobiles, trees and signs, should be photographed. The film roll and frame numbers will be recorded beside the address in the notebook. Every other frame on the roll should be shot with the lense cap in place. (These blanks will make it possible to cut and mount negatives without harming adjacent frames.) The surveyor also should note important observations such as aspects of the surrounding landscape, the presence of an immediate danger to the structure, or the existence of an historic plaque or marker on the site. The recommended notebook format is as follows:

County	City or Village	Township	Address		Photo Roll	Frame Number	Remarks
			Number	Street			
Cook	Fairfield	Fairfield	205	W. Oak	10	1	Historic Marker
"	"	"	210	"	"	3	
"	"	"	410	W. Elm	"	5	
"	"	"	③	"	"	7	

Each building that is located in an area without an address system, such as in small villages or rural areas, should be circled and numbered in red on the map atlas. A corresponding

circled number should then be placed in the windshield survey notebook in the column labeled "Number" under "Address." Any recent changes in the local street system that may cause future difficulty in locating the building should be indicated on the map atlas.



All buildings identified in urban areas will be recorded in the windshield survey notebook and their numbers written in red pencil on the atlas as indicated below.

Urban - Street Address System		
1ST AVE		
	410	205
2ND AVE	210	
ELM	OAK	

Survey Follow-up

The address of each building surveyed will be placed on a separate 4" x 6" research card. Photographs of approximately 2" x 2-1/2" will be placed in the upper right-hand corner. The following card format is recommended:

6"	
135 West Elm Fairfield, Fairfield Township Cook County	2-1/2" 2" Photo
4"	
Notes, if any: In immediate danger, historic marker, landscape.	

Evaluation
(✓ = recommended
for more detailed
investigation)

To facilitate selection of buildings for more detailed consideration in Phase Two, the Architectural Historian will place his preliminary evaluation on the survey card. His method might range from a simple designation of, perhaps, one out of ten photographed buildings for more detailed research to a more sophisticated numerical evaluation. A range of points might be assigned to each building based upon certain aspects of its architectural quality. Aspects such as the following might be considered: architectural period, uniqueness, innovative construction techniques, or interesting use of materials. The rating could be reduced to a numerical score or check mark to be placed in the upper right-hand corner of the card before it is forwarded to the Office of the Survey Coordinator in Chicago for collation and selection of resources for further study.

Cards will be filed by geographic area, xeroxed, and the xerox copy forwarded to the Coordinator once every two weeks. Film will be placed in a vault periodically. Both measures offer protection against vandalism or fire.

Historic sites identified by the windshield survey will be referred by the Survey Coordinator to the Northern and Southern Architectural Historians for mapping. Prior to beginning Phase Two, both atlases should be brought up-to-date by incorporating all sites located through historical research, windshield survey, and identification forms and cards.

Schedule

October 1, 1970--January 1, 1972. The visual survey will begin each season as soon as the trees become bare of leaves in the fall and end when the trees leaf out in the spring; distortion from foliage should be minimized in photographing buildings.

Library Research

Objectives

The objectives are to identify resources of architectural or historical significance and to locate architectural plans, drawings, photographs, and historical documents by reviewing research materials at major Illinois libraries in Springfield, Chicago, and Champaign-Urbana.

Materials

Materials required are 4" x 6" library research cards upon which to record the address, common name, historic importance, and library references of historic resources identified through research.

Procedures

Historical and architectural archives at major libraries will be thoroughly studied and all significant information about each resource recorded on a library research card. Occasional research at major libraries may be necessary for certain resources during Phase Two, but Phase One library research should preclude the need for intensive research during Phase Two. Completed research cards will be returned to the Architectural Historian or to the Historian depending upon the type of research.

Research Follow-up

In reviewing cards for resources identified through historical research, the Historian will make a preliminary evaluation to determine whether the site should receive consideration in Phase Two. The Historian might place a check mark on cards for those resources warranting more detailed consideration, or he could adopt a more sophisticated approach based upon level of significance (see Phase Two evaluation criteria). Xeroxed copies of the cards with preliminary evaluations then will be forwarded to the Survey Coordinator for collation and selection of resources for further study.

The Architectural Historian should review the architectural research cards and make preliminary evaluation before submitting xerox copies of the cards to the Coordinator. Original cards will be filed by geographic area and merged with windshield survey cards.

Historic sites identified through major library research will be referred by the Survey Coordinator to the Northern or Southern Architectural Historian for recording in the survey atlas.

Schedule

October 1, 1970--September 1, 1971.

Archeological Surface Survey

Objectives

To identify archeological sites in areas not previously surveyed and to review existing Illinois Archeological Survey data for accuracy.

Equipment

Illinois Archeological Survey forms* (see Appendix), clipboard, automobile, Illinois Archeological Survey records in Champaign-Urbana, Surveyor's transit, tripod, and stadia rod.

Illinois Archeological Survey Records

Existing Archeological Survey records will be checked for completeness and to verify the accuracy of locational information. Archeological Survey records should be brought up to a uniform level of detail equivalent to that being achieved in the surface survey described below. Copies of the updated Archeological Survey records will be made available for preliminary evaluation by the Chief Survey Archeologist and for subsequent processing by the Survey Coordinator.

Surface Survey Procedures

Only surface explorations will be undertaken during this phase of the survey; test excavations will be carried on at the most promising sites during Phase Two. In areas currently being worked by the contract archeologists listed below, the archeologists will be contacted by the Illinois Archeological Survey to obtain key information on each site.

Contract archeologists, sponsoring institutions, and contract areas:

1. Wayne Schields and Alan Harn, Illinois State Museum, Central Illinois Valley and Lower and Middle Sangamon Valley.

*- These forms are subject to revision by the Illinois Archeological Survey at its annual meeting in December 1970.

2. Frank Rackerby, Southern Illinois University Museum, Lower Ohio Valley and Central and Lower Kaskaskia Valley.
3. Howard D. Winters, New York University, Central Wabash Valley.
4. Melvin L. Fowler, University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee, Central Mississippi Valley and the St. Louis area.
5. Charles Bareis, University of Illinois, Urbana, Central Mississippi Valley.
6. Stuart Struever, Northwestern University, Lower Illinois River Valley and Central Fox and Du Page Valleys.
7. Margaret Brown, Michigan State University, Upper Illinois Valley; John McGregor, University of Illinois, Upper Kaskaskia.
8. Robert L. Hall, University of Illinois, Chicago Circle, Lower Spoon River.

While contract archeologists are being contacted, the Chief Survey Archeologist and the Survey Archeologist will conduct surface surveys in areas not covered by the contract archeologists. Of major concern are urbanizing areas and major river valleys not previously surveyed, such as the Rock, Fox, Du Page, Des Plaines, Lower Spoon, Saline, Embarras, Salt, Sangamon, Wabash, Ohio, and Mississippi River valleys.

Field procedures will consist of completing Illinois Archeological Survey field forms* (see Appendix); sketching sites indicating spacial relationship of structures, fences, roads, etc.; and making controlled surface collections of artifacts.

*- These forms are subject to revision by the Illinois Archeological Survey at its annual meeting December 1970.

Survey Follow-up

Forms obtained by the Chief Survey Archeologist from the Illinois Archeological Survey, from contract archeologists, and from the surface survey will be given preliminary evaluation to determine which sites warrant further investigation. Evaluation might consist of placing a check mark in the corner of the survey form for sites of greatest significance, or it might consist of a more sophisticated rating system involving several variables, such as the extent of the site or the importance of the culture represented.

Copies of all completed survey forms with preliminary evaluations will be forwarded to the Survey Coordinator for collation and selection of resources for further study.

Schedule

Surface survey from April 1, 1970 to September 1, 1971; Illinois Archeological Survey work from October 1, 1970 to September 1, 1971. Surface Survey from April 1, 1971 to September 1, 1971.

Identification Forms on Local Contacts

Objective

To gain as many suggestions as possible from persons and organizations throughout the State regarding historical architectural and archeological resources.

Materials

Identification forms, copies of a popular brochure and press release describing the program, mailing lists, and a copy of the map atlas.

Procedures

A popular brochure on historic preservation will be published before beginning the survey. This brochure will facilitate the work of local researchers and surveyors by providing a vehicle to convey the State's concern for local historic preservation and to explain the program to the residents of each community. In addition, a press release

will be distributed to local newspapers, radio and television stations, etc., to inform residents of the program's beginning and to enlist their support.

Forms with instructions (see Appendix) will then be mailed to contact persons and organizations such as the following: press associations, plan commissions, professional societies, Illinois Tourism Council, American Institute of Architects, American Society of Professional Engineers, American Society of Civil Engineers, American Institute of Planners, American Society of Landscape Architects, Soil Conservation Service District Engineers, Student Historian Program participants, Illinois Association for Advancement of Archeology, local historical societies, State members of the National Trust for Historic Preservation, Illinois State Historical Society members, and photo clubs. A response within three months will be requested. The form also will be printed in local newspapers so that it may be cut out, filled in, and mailed to the Northern or Southern Architectural Historian. A checklist of agencies receiving forms will be maintained and follow-up calls will be made by telephone after the three-month period has elapsed. The more important contacts should be visited in person.

When completed nomination forms are received, they will be credited to the local agency submitting them and located in the atlas. A 4" x 6" research card will be completed by the appropriate Architectural Historian for each identification form received. A researcher will then be dispatched to photograph the structure if it has not been identified in the windshield survey. The Architectural Historian will make a preliminary evaluation of each submitted resource to determine whether more detailed consideration will be warranted. Evaluation might range from simple identification with a check mark of sites recommended for further consideration to a more sophisticated rating system involving several variables; such as, historical significance, architectural significance, or symbolic significance (see Phase Two evaluation criteria). The evaluation of windshield survey results will be comparable with that of identification forms in terms of architectural considerations. Completed cards with preliminary ratings will be forwarded to the Survey Coordinator for collation and selection of resources for further study.

Schedule

Mail forms, brochures, and press releases November 1, 1970; mail reminder January 1, 1971; and follow up by telephone on due date, February 1, 1971.

Collating Phase One Data

Objective

To bring together data for comparison in preparation for selection of resources to be surveyed in greater depth.

Equipment

An estimated 30,000 resource suggestions taken from completed identification forms, the windshield survey, library research cards, and archeological site forms; copies of the map atlas; punch cards; a key punch machine and sorter; and atlas maps of Illinois.

Procedures

Forms received by the Coordinator for processing and evaluation will be assigned preliminary identification numbers and placed on punch cards. The punch cards will then be sorted and listed by geographic area, and the list reviewed to eliminate duplicate entries. Tabulations of sites will be prepared according to preliminary evaluation criteria to assist in selecting resources for Phase Two consideration.

Identification Numbers

After sites are mapped, a new identification number (1 to 99,999) will be assigned to each site. The possibility of assigning two identification numbers to the same site via multiple suggestions will thus be eliminated.

Punching Cards, Sorting, and Listing

Cards will be punched as the forms are submitted. The cards will then be sorted, duplicates eliminated, and tabulations made of the data. Resources will be listed by area, by date, by famous personage, and by their level of importance as determined in preliminary evaluations. The format of the punch cards is indicated on the following page. It is recommended that, if at all possible, the key punching, sorting, and tabulating be done by the Bureau of the Budget during this initial phase of the survey.

FORMAT
CARD NUMBER 1

Columns 1-5	Column 6	Column 7	Columns 8-18	Columns 19-23	Columns 24-33	Columns 34-40	Columns 41-50	Columns 51-60	Columns 61-76	Columns 77-80
Identi- fication Number 1-99,999 No order necessary	Card Number (1)	Resource Category 1=Building 2=Structure 3=Site 4=District 5=Object	Name Abbreviations: Hse= House Dt= District Hm= Home Br= Bridge Hwy= Highway St= Station Fl= Fort Can= Canal RR= Railroad	Street Number	Street	City or Village (First 7 letters) Use a "V" in first column to indicate "vicinity of"	Township	County	Historic Significance	Preliminary evaluation of Northern or Southern Architectural Historian, Chief Survey Archeologist, or Historian.

Schedule

Card punching will begin January 1, 1971 and continue into January 1972. The first sorting and listing will be done March 1971 to permit windshield survey manpower to start work on some Phase Two aspects when the trees leaf out in May. Final sorting, tabulating and listing should be completed by January 15, 1972.

Selecting Resources for Detailed Survey

Objective

To select about 2500 resources to be further studied in a Phase Two survey sufficiently detailed to facilitate the making of additional nominations to the National Register and to serve other preservation purposes. (Nomination of resources previously selected for National Register status by the Historic Sites Advisory Council will continue during Phase One as these resources will not be affected by the above selection process.)

Materials

A list of resources by geographic area, preliminary evaluations and copies of forms to be used as back-up data, and checklist and evaluation sheets for each type of resource (see Appendix).

Procedure

The Historic Sites Advisory Council will be responsible for approving those resources recommended for more detailed investigation. A committee of at least three members will be selected by the Historic Sites Advisory Council to recommend a list of sites for detailed consideration. The Director of Historic Preservation, the Survey Coordinator, the Historian, the Northern and Southern Architectural Historians, and the Chief Survey Archeologist, because of their familiarity with the resources surveyed, will be involved in this selection process and, also will serve as members of the screening

As resources are selected for further study, labeled Phase Two forms (see Phase Two) will be forwarded by the Survey Coordinator to the Northern or Southern Architectural Historian or to the Chief Survey Archeologist, whomever is responsible for surveying the particular resource. These forms will then be completed and returned to the Survey Coordinator who will keep a file on each resource.

Schedule

A limited number of sites will be approved for in-depth study by April 1, 1971. Remaining sites will be selected by February 1, 1972.

PHASE TWO - DETAILED SURVEY

Preparation of Phase Two Work

Preparation for the beginning of Phase Two will consist of setting up files on all resources to be surveyed, labeling Phase Two forms, transferring essential Phase One data to the forms, locating sites by identification number in the atlas, and scaling latitude and longitude coordinates to be recorded on the Phase Two forms.

Form Preparation

A folder will be started for each resource to be surveyed in detail, and all Phase One data concerning the resource will be transferred to the folder. A punch card will print out key information about each resource--identification number, name, location and historic significance--on a label that can be attached to the survey form. Available photographic prints (duplicates of windshield photographs) will be attached to the form. Maps and sketches showing locations of sites will be separated from the nomination forms and stapled to the detailed survey forms. Important Phase One data not transferred to the detailed survey form by computer--library references and description of historic significance--will be transferred manually.

Latitude-Longitude Coordinates

An edited list of resources selected for Phase Two research with their respective identification numbers will be forwarded to the Northern and Southern Architectural Historians so that the numbers may be recorded in the atlas. As the numbers are recorded, at least one latitude and one longitude coordinate for each site will be scaled from USGS maps. For sites over one acre in size, corner coordinates should be obtained. The name of the quadrangle map, the scale, and the date will be recorded on the survey form.

The latitudes and longitudes should be scaled to the nearest second to comply with National Register nomination form requirements. Using this method, accuracy to the nearest 15 seconds of latitude is all that can be considered consistently reliable.

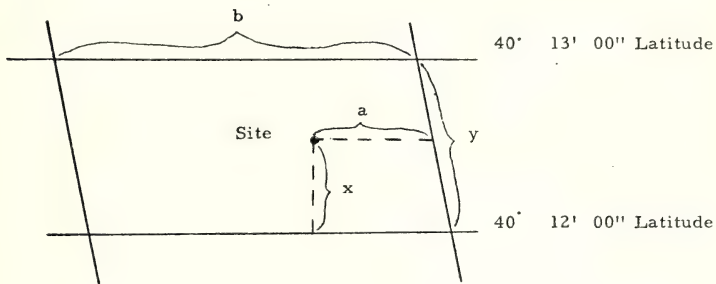
Latitude and longitude can be interpolated from the USGS quadrangle maps using a ruler or architect's scale as follows:

$$\text{Site Latitude} = 40^{\circ} 12'00'' + \frac{x}{y} 60''$$

$$\text{Site Longitude} = 126^{\circ} 14'00'' + \frac{a}{b} 60''$$

Longitude
126° 15' 00"

Longitude
126° 14' 00"



Local Research

Objective

To obtain detailed legal and historical data--not available in major libraries--from local libraries, from city and county zoning and legal offices, and from interviews with persons knowledgeable in local history.

Materials

Required materials include survey forms previously researched at the State level, an automobile, copies of the popular brochure, a copy of the atlas of maps, pencils, and a log in which local researchers may note personal observations and experiences while traveling.

Procedures

Local research will consist of: (1) library work; (2) investigations of county plat books, taxes, zoning, and titles; and (3) investigations of city zoning and planning office materials.

Advance Preparation

Researchers may establish their headquarters at universities in the survey area, but, to expedite the work, they perhaps will prefer to stay at various other places throughout the region during the survey. It is recommended that researchers synchronize their work schedules with the schedules of the on-site surveyors. This will facilitate coordination of the researchers' duties with those of the field crew, since the Background Information section of each form (see Appendix) will be filled in by a researcher prior to transfer of the form to the on-site surveyor.

Field Procedures

On entering the community for the first time, the researcher will meet with local contact persons and seek assistance in obtaining tax and legal information. In some areas the persuasive

powers of the contact persons will be the only means by which entrance to sites or buildings can be gained. Both the local researcher and the on-site surveyor must respect the efforts of the local contacts and property owners. Local contacts will be notified in advance of the date of arrival of the surveyor.

The local researcher will maintain liaison with the on-site surveyor and notify him of the schedule to gain entrance. Each local researcher will be responsible for maintaining an up-to-date accounting of researched sites in the atlas. He will see that forms are returned to the Architectural Historian or forwarded to the on-site surveyor (at the discretion of the Architectural Historian).

Schedule

Some work could begin April 1, 1971, but most of the work will be scheduled between October 1, 1971 and October 1, 1972.

Detailed Site Description and Inventory

Objective

To obtain photographs and to record building, site, and environmental characteristics by on-site inspection.

Materials

Materials required include survey forms previously prepared by the local researcher, the survey manual, the atlas compiled at the beginning of the windshield survey, a flashlight, a first aid kit, measuring tape, clipboards, two stadia rods with supporting rods, an automobile, a camera, film (35mm black-and-white Plus-X Pan), camera lenses (28mm and 200mm), and a notebook for recording pertinent field observations.

Procedure

On-site work will vary slightly with the type of site encountered. Buildings will be surveyed internally and externally, the environment noted, and photographs taken. Districts will be surveyed externally only and photographs taken. Physical and environmental characteristics of historic sites, structures,

and collections of objects will be recorded and photographs taken, if they help to illustrate the essential character of the area. A professional photographer might be hired to photograph several of the more important sites.

Advance Preparation

An appointment to enter each site will be made in advance. In addition, on-site survey work should be closely coordinated with that of the local researcher, particularly in arranging transfer of forms and entrance to sites.

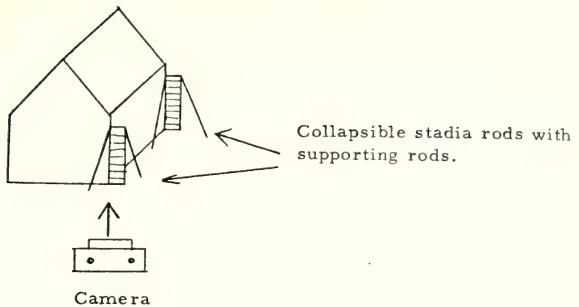
It is recommended that the on-site survey crew be composed of an architectural historian and an assistant. As in the case of the local researcher, the on-site survey crew may work out of a university in the area.

On-Site Responsibilities

The on-site survey crew will photograph and note important features of the site and measure and record the building's basic dimensions. The on-site survey crew will keep a log of observations on experiences and additional items of interest encountered while traveling throughout the State.

Photographs

Photographs will be taken by the professional Architectural Historian with a 35mm camera using black-and-white Plus-X Pan. Survey shots should be taken of all faces of the building (including angular exterior views), of both structural and decorative details, of the structure in relationship to environment and adjacent land uses, and (if possible) of the interior. In the case of buildings, after recording the overall character of interior spaces, details such as interesting paneling, door frames, mantles, window details, and railings should be photographed. Environmental photographs should be taken from as high a vantage point as possible; e.g., from a hill or rise near the site. Exterior photographs of the structure should include stadia rods placed at the ends of the building to judge measurements of windows and other details.



Two photographic shots of each subject will be taken to minimize chances of losing a view and to insure a duplicate of as high quality as the original. Thus, it will be possible to store top quality negatives for archives and records in two places for safekeeping. A log also will be kept of each photograph location. Every other frame on the film roll should be shot with the lens cap to yield flexibility in cutting and working with the negatives and to reduce the possibility of damaging the negatives.

One photographic developing lab will be chosen and carefully supervised to insure archival quality negatives. In rare instances where only professional photographs are acceptable and a need exists for special coverage (such as stereo shots, photogrammetry, or 4"x5" negatives), a professional photographer may be employed.

Dimensioned Drawings

Dimensioned drawings are very expensive and should be prepared only in the following cases: when a building is to be restored; when a complete archival record is necessary prior to demolition; or when essential information for study or other preservation activities is available only from a drawing. Such drawings are outside the normal scope of the survey work. Dimensioned drawings deemed necessary should correspond to HABS standards, and, when possible, HABS participation should be enlisted.

Survey Follow-Up

After on-site survey work has been completed and photographs have been developed, the on-site surveyor will forward the completed forms, photographic prints and negatives to the Survey Coordinator in Chicago.

Schedule

On-site surveying will begin in October 1971 and continue through September 1972.

Archeological Test Excavations

Objective

To undertake a series of small, test excavations in areas appearing to be the State's more significant archeological sites in order to obtain evidence on subsurface features, houses, burials, etc.

Equipment

Equipment required will include clipboards, automobile, surveyor's transit, tripod, stadia rod, text excavation equipment and archeology site survey forms (see Appendix).

Procedures

The Chief Survey Archeologist, Survey Archeologist, and contract archeologists will supervise test excavations at sites that appear from the surface survey to be significant. The purpose of the test excavations will be to establish significance, not to excavate fully or to salvage particular sites.

Findings of the test excavations will be recorded on the Archeological Site Survey Form (see Appendix). Completed survey forms will be forwarded to the Survey Coordinator.

Schedule

Work will be undertaken between April 1, 1971 and November 1, 1971 and between April 1, 1972 and September 1, 1972.

Resource Evaluation

Once the survey has been completed, resources will be reviewed collectively to establish preservation problems and potentials. The significance, suitability for preservation, and project potential of each resource will be evaluated either during or immediately following the survey to facilitate preservation decisions by the Department of Conservation and the Historic Sites Advisory Council. An analysis of the evaluation results will help to guide the ongoing State preservation program. The evaluation process will take into consideration guidelines, standards and suggested criteria of the National Park Service, the National Register, the Historic American Buildings Survey, and the National Trust for Historic Preservation.

Preservation Problems and Potentials

The following items will be investigated at each site to dimension Illinois preservation problems and delineate useful preservation examples:

Problems of resource preservation:

1. Abandonment--vacant or unguarded.
2. Deterioration due to lack of maintenance, fire, flood, wind, erosion, etc.
3. Demolition--pending.
4. Zoning--present use is nonconforming or not the "highest and best use."
5. Development--pending subdivisions, or commercial, industrial, public, or semi-public construction.

6. Roads--planned.
7. Sale--pending or recent sale which leaves future protection in question.
8. Reservoirs--potential inundation of archeological or other significant sites.
9. Limited accessibility--closed to public or restricted with access by appointment.

Potentials for resource preservation:

1. Good reuse in light of economic situation; e. g. , non-destructive commercial use, public use, or industrial use other than that for which the structure originally was designed.
2. Interest in preservation--owner sympathetic, local backing.
3. Craftsmanship that may be useful in restoring other structures--ironwork, tilework, etc.
4. Legal protection (other than outright acquisition)--zoning, easements, National Register, etc.

Significance of Each Resource

To determine the relative significance of identified resources, each will be evaluated in terms of the six criteria listed below. Factors to be considered in evaluation and a suggested system for rating are presented for each criterion.

The determination of a resource's significance in terms of these criteria should be a professional judgment. Professional judgments will be made at the end of the detailed survey (Phase Two) by a committee of persons associated with the survey. The ratings will be entered on punch cards prior to tabulation of survey results.

The relative importance of each criterion in establishing preservation priorities will be determined by the survey staff of the Department of Conservation and the Historic Sites Advisory Council. The option of emphasizing certain criteria over other criteria should be retained at a policy-making level since public interest, government programs, and financial priorities will shift from time to time. Criteria are as follows:

Historical Values - Degree to which each resource represents or reflects the culture, values, and character of its time.

Factors to be evaluated:

1. Socio-economic associations--communal societies; ethnic groups; humanitarian, religious, philosophical movements; any other resources associated with social or economic movements.
2. Street scene--pavement, lighting, landscaping, building facades (for historic districts), interiors, outbuildings.

Suggested rating:

1. National significance--significance implies innovation, influence or unique attributes; i. e., the first, the last, the biggest, the best example, or the only one of its kind. National significance implies that the resource is significant when viewed from the national level.
2. State significance--significance of acknowledged and recognized importance to the State of Illinois.
3. Local significance--a place or thing of recognized local or regional significance but with little or no importance at a statewide level.
4. No significance in terms of historic values associated with the resource.

Historic Personages - Degree to which a resource is associated with persons who helped to shape events.

Factors to be evaluated:

1. Famous person--name, accomplishments.
2. Relationship of resource to personage--ownership; period in the person's life with which resource is associated (greatest importance would be attached to a building associated with a famous person's productive career; if none exists, then the site of that structure and buildings associated with other stages of the person's life take on added significance).

Suggested rating:

1. National significance in terms of historic personage associated with the resource.
2. State significance.
3. Local significance.
4. No significance.

Historic Events - Degree to which a resource is associated with natural phenomenon or human activity which helped to shape events.

Factors to be evaluated:

1. Famous event--name, date, particulars.
2. Relationship of resource to event--description, any other resources associated with event.

Suggested rating:

1. National significance in terms of events associated with resource.
2. State significance.
3. Local significance.
4. No significance.

Artistic Quality - Degree to which a resource exemplifies an innovation or a recognized style in architecture, landscaping, engineering, or urban design and planning.

Factors to be evaluated:

1. Style--period, interior and exterior, description, quality.
2. Artist--name, date, association with particular school of thought, other examples of artist's work.
3. Innovation--structural, use of materials, ornamentation, any other resources associated with an innovative technique.
4. Artistic integrity of architectural or landscape design within an historic district.
5. Abundance, quality, distribution of similar work.

Suggested rating:

1. National significance in terms of artistic quality of the resource.
2. State significance.

3. Local significance.

4. No significance.

Aboriginal Man - Degree to which a resource is representative of North American civilizations preceding the infusion of European cultures.

Factors to be evaluated:

1. Cultures and periods represented--names, dates, description.
2. Extent of surviving materials and any unique characteristics.
3. Other sites with similar characteristics.

Suggested rating:

1. National significance in terms of representations of aboriginal culture.
2. State significance.
3. Local significance or site identified, but significance unknown pending test excavations of the site.
4. No significance.

Symbolic Importance - Degree to which a resource because of its unique location or outstanding visual characteristics instills pride or serves as a basis for orientation or identification within a community.

Factors to be evaluated:

1. Prime reason for construction--religious, commemorative, artistic, governmental.
2. Stature--biggest, tallest, most unique.

3. Local identity--number of people and geographic area identified with resource.

Suggested rating:

1. National significance in terms of symbolic importance.
2. State significance.
3. Local significance.
4. No significance.

Suitability of Each Resource for Preservation

Each resource surveyed will be evaluated in terms of the three criteria listed below. Factors to be considered in evaluation and a suggested system for rating each resource are given. The option of emphasizing certain criteria over other criteria should be retained at a policy-making level. The evaluation of a resource's suitability in terms of each criterion, however, can be based upon a technical or professional judgment.

Condition, Integrity - Degree to which a resource is intact and unaltered from its original condition and likely to resist future corrosive effects.

Factors to be evaluated:

1. Structural condition--exterior, interior, extent of physical remains.
2. Alteration since construction--description, location, approximate date, appropriateness of alteration.

Suggested rating:

1. Excellent condition--no cracks, holes, deflection, warp, buckle, rot, insect

damage, or leaks in roof, foundation, wall or floor structure; no noticeable alteration from original construction.

2. Good condition--slight cracks, etc., in roof, foundation, wall or floor structure; alterations since original construction unobjectionable.
3. Fair condition--moderate cracks, etc., in roof, foundation, wall or floor structure; alterations since construction can and should be removed.
4. Poor condition--severe cracks, etc., in roof foundation, wall or floor structure; alterations since construction irreparable without major restoration or reconstruction.

Maintenance - Degree to which a resource is maintained and likely to resist future corrosive effects of the elements.

Factors to be evaluated:

1. Maintenance of structure's exterior (and interior, if historic building) and site.
2. Physical protection--walls, fences, guards, full-time occupants.

Suggested rating:

1. Excellent maintenance--paint, plaster, windows, doors, floors, roofing, siding, landscaping and sidewalks need no improvement or repair; property in no apparent physical danger.
2. Good maintenance--paint, plaster, windows, doors, floors, roofing, siding, landscaping or sidewalks need some

repair; property is in some apparent danger, e.g., vacant or unguarded.

3. Fair maintenance--several maintenance items require major repair or replacement; property not adequately protected and in apparent danger, e.g., abandonment, evidence of vandalism.
4. Poor maintenance--most maintenance items require major repair or replacement.

Environmental Influences - Degree to which the area immediately adjacent to the resource is in keeping with the character of the resource and its associated values and will be likely to resist environmental deterioration.

Factors to be evaluated:

1. Blighting influences--excessive traffic, inadequate building setbacks, structural deterioration, poor maintenance, visual blight (overhead wires, billboards, smoke), a mixture of land uses, air pollution, noise, vibration, inadequate parking.
2. Economic influences--zoning (nonconforming use on site, "higher and better" land use permitted), new construction around site, likelihood of urban renewal, pending subdivision or highway construction.
3. Availability of city services--water, fire and police protection.

Suggested rating:

1. Excellent environment--no blighting influences or adverse economic influences, city services available.

2. Good environment--slight blighting influence or adverse economic influence present; one or more city services unavailable.
3. Fair environment--moderate blighting influence or adverse economic influence; fire and police protection unavailable.
4. Poor environment--severe blight jeopardizes use of resource; adverse economic conditions jeopardize future of resource.

Project Potential

Following completion of the detailed survey, a limited number of the more important resources or resource groupings will be evaluated in terms of the criteria listed below to determine preservation project potential:

Project Support - Extent to which the resource is acknowledged and preservation is supported.

Factors to be evaluated:

1. National Register, National Historic Landmark, Historic American Buildings Survey, historic marker, State or local recognition, historic or conservation zoning, historical society ownership, public ownership, element of a comprehensive plan.
2. Amount of local organizational support--local preservation organization's financial capability and base of citizen support.
3. Plans for preservation and extent of public and private backing beyond the local level.

Suggested rating:

1. Excellent support--recognized by the National Register, National Historic Landmark, Historic American Buildings Survey; totally underwritten by

private or local funds; protected by local ordinance; or supported by a broad base of citizen concern.

2. Good support--recognized by the National or State Register and/or the Historic American Buildings Survey, majority of funding by private or local government sources, supported by a broad base of citizen interest.
3. Fair support--recognized as an element of the local comprehensive plan, some private or local government funding, some citizen support.
4. Poor support--no private or local government support, no financial support, no citizen support.

Feasibility - Possibility of financially successful project.

Factors to be evaluated:

1. Cost of implementing project--capital expenditures, maintenance, protection, promotion, and contingency.
2. Potential financial return--exposure to tourist traffic (proximity to metropolitan areas, interstate highways, and high traffic volume routes), proximity to parks or other historic sites which might serve as a primary attraction, grouping of nearby sites that might be promoted jointly. Secondary benefit, that is, financial return to commerce near the site, will be considered as well as the amount of money that could be collected from admission fees.

Suggested rating:

1. Feasibility excellent--potential financial return exceeds cost of acquisition, development, and maintenance.

2. Feasibility good--potential financial return approaches cost of acquisition, development and maintenance; benefits to the adjacent community likely to be economically significant.
3. Feasibility fair--potential financial return over the short range unlikely to equal cost of acquisition, but in the long term the project may be justified if economic returns to the adjacent community are considered.
4. Feasibility poor--project unlikely to ever be financially self-supporting; few potential community benefits.

State Cost-Benefit - Degree of financial participation required by the State weighed against the opportunity for achieving State preservation objectives.

Factors to be evaluated:

1. Amount of State financial support needed.
2. Degree to which State priorities are achieved.

Suggested rating:

1. Excellent cost-benefit relationship--major achievement in terms of preservation objectives at minimal cost to the State.
2. Good cost-benefit relationship--major achievement in terms of preservation objectives at substantial cost to the State.
3. Fair cost-benefit relationship--minor achievement in terms of preservation objectives at minor cost to the State.

4. Poor cost-benefit relationship--
benefits negligible in terms of
achieving State preservation
objectives.

Data Processing, Storage, and Retrieval

Objective

To place completed survey and evaluation data on cards, microfilm, and microfiche for compilation of survey results and continuing data retrieval.

Materials

Materials required include previously punched cards, forms complete with evaluations, data processing equipment, microfilm and microfiche equipment, card files, and aperture cards.

Procedures

Only data necessary to classify resources according to their overall significance or the preservation problems and potentials they represent will be placed on punch cards. The remainder of the assembled data will be photographed for placement in aperture cards or on microfilm.

Card Format

The punch card illustrated in this Manual contains 75 columns of ten rows each to be used for recording data. These can be utilized as follows:

CARD NUMBER 2

1-5	6	7-50	51-56	57-59	60-67	68	69-72	73-75
Identifi- cation Number	Card Number (2)	Themes Represented	Significance	Suitability	Problems	Accessibility	Potentials	Project Potential
			1 2 for six 3 criteria 4	1 2 for three 3 criteria 4	0=not endangered 1=endangered 8 Factors	0=not open to public 1=restricted access 2=open to public	1=Potential indicated 4 Factors	1 2 for three 3 criteria 4

7	Innovative development or application of construction technique	32	Arts	18=Georgian Revival 19=Neo-Classical Revival 20=Late Gothic Revival 21=Western Stick Style 22=Bungalow 23=International Style 24=Chicago School 25=Prairie School 26=Architectural Curiosity	44	Architectural Period	1=Prior to 1820 2=1820-60 3=1860-90 4=1890-1915 5=1915-45	
8	Innovative use of materials	33	Religion/Philosophy					
9	Transportation/Communications	34	Social/Humanitarian					
10	Lincoln heritage	35	Indians					
11	Cemetery (tombs, gravestones, graveyards)	36	Pioneers					
12	Document	37	Unified historic period, architecture or streetscape					
13	Functional object	38	Grouping by noted Artist					
14	Science/Invention	39	Education					
15	Marker/Monument	40	Conservation					
16	Sculpture	41	Associated with famous person					
17	Archeology-Burial Ground	42-43	1=Federal 2=Greek Revival 3=Early Gothic Revival 4=Romanesque Revival 5=Italian Villa Style 6=Renaissance Revival: Romans-Tuscan Mode 7=Renaissance Revival: North Italian Mode 8=Octagon Mode 9=High Victorian Gothic 10=High Victorian Italianate 11=Second Empire Style 12=Stick Style 13=Queen Anne Style 14=Richardson Romanesque/Romanesque Revival 15=Chateaufort 16=Beaux-Arts Classicism 17=Second Renaissance Revival	45	Architect	1=Sullivan 2=Tenny 3=Burnham 4=Root 5=Adler 6=Wright 46	Collaborating Architect	1. Sullivan 2. Jenny 3. Burnham 4. Root 5. Adler 6. Wright

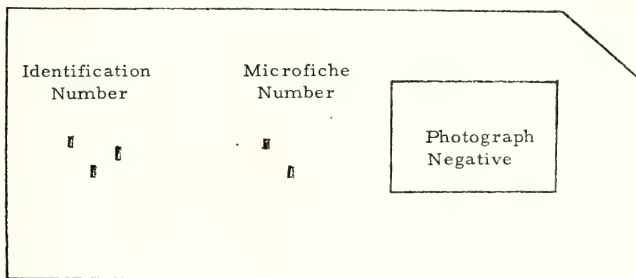
<u>Column</u>	<u>Description</u>
1-5	One row in each column used in recording <u>Identification Number</u> assigned to resource--punch appropriate row (see page 25).
6	<u>Card Number</u> --punch appropriate row.
7-41	Only first row in each column used in recording <u>Theme Represented</u> (see illustration of punch card)--punch appropriate column.
42-43	One row in each column used in recording <u>Architectural Style</u> --punch appropriate row.
44	<u>Architectural Period</u> --punch appropriate row.
45	<u>Architect</u> --punch appropriate row.
46	<u>Collaborating Architect</u> (if another architect involved)--punch appropriate row.
47-50	Additional items pertaining to Theme (if needed).
51-56	One row in each column used in rating the <u>Significance</u> of each resource--punch appropriate row (see page 37).
57-59	One row in each column used in rating the <u>Suitability</u> of each resource for preservation--punch appropriate row (see page 42).
60-67	One row in each column used in rating the <u>Problems</u> encountered for resource--punch appropriate row (see page 36).

<u>Column</u>	<u>Description</u>
68	Accessibility - punch appropriate row (see page 37).
69-72	One row in each column used in rating the <u>Potentials</u> for preservation of resource-- punch appropriate row (see page 37).
73-75	One row in each column used in rating the <u>Project Potential</u> of resource (see page 45).

The above arrangement allows sufficient flexibility to incorporate additional categories and ratings as the need arises.

Microfilming

It is recommended that for each resource a single 35mm negative--containing a frontal view of a building or structure, a plan map of a district, or a sketch or photograph of a site-- be mounted in an aperture card with an identification number punched in the card for data retrieval purposes. Additional photographs may be stored on aperture cards, but microfiche storage is recommended.



Aperture Card

Microfiche

It is recommended that survey forms and photographic prints of the resources surveyed be photographed for placement on microfiche. Approximately 90 photographs or survey sheets can be placed on one microfiche, so that two or three sites can be covered by each microfiche. Microfiche cannot be filed or sorted with punch or aperture cards and, therefore, must be stored in a separate file. The number of appropriate microfiche should be printed in the aperture card for reference.

Microfiche Number											

Microfiche

Data Storage

Punch cards, aperture cards, and microfiche eventually will be stored in the appropriate State Depository office. The space required for such purposes, estimated at not more than 10 cubic feet, easily can be provided.

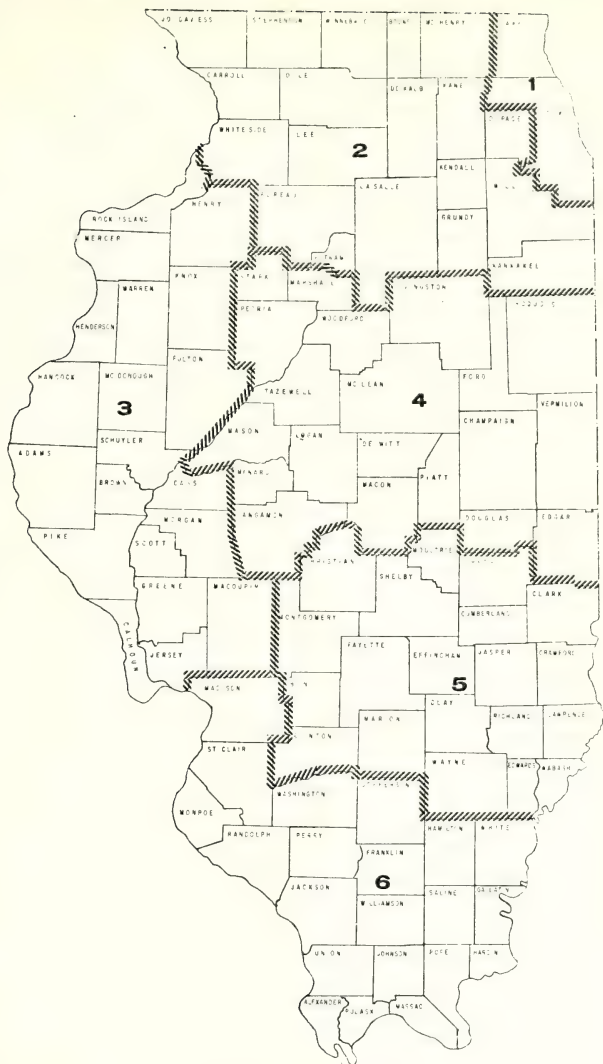
Original photographs and any sketches or plans gathered during the survey will be placed in the State Historical Library and in the Illinois Archeological Survey. A duplicate set of cards and microfiche will be stored in a vault in the Illinois State Archives for safekeeping. Key punching and photography work may have to be contracted out if necessary manpower is limited at the State level.

Presentation of Survey Results

Recommended tabulations include the number of resources endangered by various factors, a listing of sites demonstrating preservation potential, and a listing of sites by level of significance for each criterion. Composite maps of the various resources, by category and significance, should be prepared for distribution. Photographs with or without descriptive text might be published for researchers and public reference.

Schedule

Processing would begin August 1, 1972, and continue through October 1, 1972.



STATE OF ILLINOIS
HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN
SURVEY REGION

INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETING ILLINOIS HISTORIC SURVEY IDENTIFICATION FORMS

Purpose of Identifying Historic Resources

The Identification Form is an important part of a ten-month effort to identify all possible historic resources in the State of Illinois. Following identification, many of these resources will be individually or collectively surveyed in detail. Research will be undertaken at the State's major libraries, at local libraries and at city and county offices. Persons familiar with local history will be contacted, on-site surveys made, and photographs taken. The complete Historic Survey is designed to serve as a basis for future historic preservation, restoration, education, and tourist promotion efforts, local as well as statewide.

What Should Be Identified

The term "Historic" should be interpreted quite liberally so that representations of "typical Illinois" or "typical Americana" will be located as well as places associated with famous persons, names and events.

Examples of items to be identified are:

1. Old Bridges - Covered, stone, iron, any bridge over 50 years old.
2. Canals and Highways - Original locks, brick or stone roadways, railroad trackage.
3. Farmsteads - Barns, windmills, root cellars, stone walls, rail fences, hedges, farmhouses.
4. Virgin timber or prairie.
5. Industry and Commerce - Grist mills, early commercial or industrial buildings.
6. Old "downtowns" - groups of older buildings, old courthouses, brick or stone walks or streets, old hotels and inns, old railroad stations.

7. Sites of fast disappearing crafts - leather work, smithy, wood graining, smoked meats, wagon making, woodworking, wine making.
8. Structural detailing - structures with intricate wood and metalwork, doors, windows, weather vanes.
9. Original settlement - oldest farmstead, house, factory in county.
10. Towers or other features which have symbolic value or with which local people identify.
11. Museums or other collections of historic objects.
12. Residences - early day workers housing, slaves quarters or mansions; buildings of famous architect, outstanding character or unusual style.
13. Archeological sites - residential, ceremonial, burials, flint quarry.

Categories of Historic Resources

1. A building is a structure created by man primarily for shelter.
2. A structure is a work constructed by man and differs from a building in that a structure is not designed primarily for shelter.
3. A site is a grouping of objects or the location where an event took place, but for which there is little structural evidence. This category includes archeological sites but excludes other places with original buildings and structures.
4. A district is a geographically definable area, urban or rural, possessing a significant concentration or linkage of sites, buildings, structures, or objects unified by past events or aesthetically by plan, physical development or streetscape.

5. An object is a material thing of functional, aesthetic, cultural, historic, or scientific value that is usually, by nature or design, movable.

Significance

Give names, dates, and events associated with the resource being identified.

References

Give author, title, publisher, city, date, pages, and location of reference books. Give names and addresses of persons who should be interviewed. Describe any plans, photographs, or sketches and their locations.

ILLINOIS HISTORIC SURVEY

IDENTIFICATION FORM

1. Common Name _____

2. Location _____
Street City Township County
(Attach map of area and how to locate if in rural location)

3. Category of Historic Resource

- ☐ Historic Building
- ☐ Historic Structure
- ☐ Historic Site
- ☐ Historic District
- ☐ Historic Object

4. Why Important _____

5. References _____

6. Person Completing Form _____
Organization _____
Address _____
Telephone _____

FIELD SURVEY FORM

Survey No.

ILLINOIS ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY

County
Twp.
Quadrangle

Reg. Inst. No.
Culture
Type of site

Location

Sec.

Twp.

Range

Site owner

Site address

Previous owners

Present tenant

Extent of site (area and depth--if desired, put sketch map on reverse)

Has there been any digging at site?

When:

By whom:

ENVIRONMENT

Topography

Water supply

Drainage

Modern occupation (building, plowing, etc.)

Type of soil

Ground cover

MATERIAL FROM SITE (points or artifacts may be drawn on back)

Nature of collection

Owner

Date collected

Site reported by

Date visited

OFFICIAL FILE COPY

Survey No.

ILLINOIS ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY

County		Reg. Inst. No.
Twp.		Culture
Quadrangle	Recorded	Type of site
Location	Sec.	Twp. Range
Site owner		
Site address		
Previous owners		
Present tenant		
Directed to site by		
Mapped by	Date	
Extent of site (area and depth)		

Previous excavation
Pitting

ENVIRONMENT

Topography

Water supply
Drainage
Nearby sites

Modern occupation (building, plowing, etc.)

Type of soil
Ground cover

MATERIAL FROM SITE

Surface coll.	Date	Owner
Tested	Date	By whom
Excavated	Date	By whom
Nature and extent of collections		

Study permission—
Study facilities

MATERIAL REPORTED AS BELONGING TO SITE

Owner of material
Certainty of origin

Photos

Site reported by

Survey reported by

Date

Date

Visited

Publications:

Study status:

Remarks:

Sketch map

INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETING PHASE TWO SURVEY FORMS

Six forms are provided for completion of Phase Two local research and on-site survey work: An Historic Building form, an Historic Site form, an Historic Structure form, an Historic District form, an Archeological Site form, and an Historic Objects form. The purpose, format, and procedures for completing these forms are basically the same in each case.

Basic Organization

Each form has three sections: A front page checklist and evaluation sheet, a library and local research section, and an on-site survey section. The checklist portion of the front sheet is intended for use by the local researcher and the on-site surveyor in noting completed research and survey items. The checklist should be up-to-date when forwarded from the Supervisor to the local researcher, from the researcher, to the on-site surveyor, and from the surveyor back to the Architectural Historian or Chief Survey Archeologist. The evaluation portion of the front page is designed for use by the Northern or Southern Architectural Historian or by the Chief Survey Archeologist during the second phase of the survey.

The pages immediately following the front sheet will be used for local research. The researcher should indicate his name and the date at the top of the second page of each form. Certain elements, such as Statement of Significance or the Date or Period of Origin, will be completed in the Survey Coordinator's office after Phase One data has been transferred to the Phase Two form via computer and after a photograph, a location map, and a site sketch have been attached to the form. One page in the local research section of each form is designed especially for use by the local researcher when interviewing contact persons and/or experts in local history. To expedite the interviews and to eliminate the need for shuffling pages, the name, address, and telephone number of the person to be contacted is located at the top of the page. This is immediately followed by information concerning whom to contact to gain access. Local persons interested in preservation also are listed in this section.

The on-site surveyor will be concerned primarily with last few pages of each form. The forms are designed to allow the surveyor to place all the sheets of this section in a clipboard with the names of the contact person and of the person granting access appearing on the top sheet. Space is provided at the top of this page for the surveyor to record the identification number of the site to facilitate map reference. Once the surveyor has used this page to locate the site in the field, and has gained access to the site, he can simply flip to the next page, sign and date the form, and begin the on-site survey work.

The on-site survey section of the form is organized so that external features of the building, structure, or district are recorded first. This portion is followed by an internal survey (where appropriate), a survey of environmental aspects, and an assessment of whether immediate action is necessary to preserve the site. The on-site surveyor should record the location of each photograph taken by frame number. This will be done by placing an arrow with the frame number in the appropriate location on the site sketch.

It is impossible to foresee all of the problems which may arise during the survey. Should problems occur, the local researcher or surveyor should discuss and resolve them with his supervisor.

Instructions for Particular Forms

A number of National Register themes have been omitted from the "Themes Represented" section of each survey form, since it is felt that there will be no examples of these themes, and listing them will simply take extra space. The themes not included on the survey form are given below. Should representations of these themes be discovered during the survey, they can be recorded under the classification "Other".

1. National Register themes omitted from the Historic Building form: Agriculture, Conservation, Landscape Architecture, Aboriginal, and Urban Planning.
2. National Register themes not included on the Historic Structure form: Aboriginal, Agriculture, Art,

Commerce, Communications, Conservation, Education, Industry, Invention, Landscape Architecture, Literature, Military, Music, Political, Religion/Philosophy, Science, Sculpture, Social/Humanitarian, Theater, Urban Planning.

3. National Register themes not included on the Historic Site form: Aboriginal, Conservation, Education, Engineering, Landscape Architecture, Urban Planning, and Architecture.
4. National Register themes not included on the Historic District form: Art, Aboriginal, Engineering, Invention, Literature, Music, Science, Sculpture, and Theater.
5. National Register themes not included in the Historic Objects form: Aboriginal, Agriculture, Art, Commerce, Communication, Conservation, Education, Industry, Invention, Landscape Architecture, Literature, Military, Music, Political, Religion/Philosophy, Science, Sculpture, Social/Humanitarian, Theater, Urban Planning, and Architecture.
6. National Register themes not included on the Archeological Site form: Agriculture, Art, Commerce, Communication, Conservation, Education, Engineering, Industry, Invention, Landscape Architecture, Literature, Military, Music, Political, Religion/Philosophy, Science, Sculpture, Social/Humanitarian, Theater, Transportation, Urban Planning.

Illinois Historic Survey Form
HISTORIC BUILDING
Checklist and Evaluation Sheet

ID No. _____
 Name _____
 Location _____
 Number & Street City or Village

 Township County

 Why Important _____

Photographic Print

SURVEY CHECKLIST

Research

- ☐ Original Owner/Use
☐ Architect/Builder
☐ Part of District
☐ USGS Mapping
☐ Themes Represented
☐ Previous Surveys
☐ Original Appearance
☐ Statement of Significance
☐ Recognition
☐ Legal/Tax
☐ Zoning/Codes
☐ City Services
☐ Local Contact/Access
☐ Interest in Preservation
☐ Craftsmanship

On-Site Survey

- ☐ Present Use
☐ Site Plan
☐ Alterations
☐ Accessory Features
☐ Natural Features
☐ Structure
☐ Exterior
☐ Interior
☐ Objects
☐ Historical Marker
☐ Environmental Aspects

EVALUATION

Resource Endangered by

- ☐ Abandonment
☐ Deterioration
☐ Demolition
☐ Zoning
☐ Developers
☐ Roads
☐ Sale
☐ Reservoirs

Accessibility

- ☐ Public
☐ No Public
☐ Restricted

Potentials for Preservation

- ☐ Good Reuse
☐ Interest in Preservation
☐ Craftsmanship
☐ Legal Protection

Significance

- | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Historic Values | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. Historic Personages | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. Historic Events | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. Artistic Qualities | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5. Aboriginal Man | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6. Symbolic Importance | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Suitability for Preservation

- | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Condition | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. Maintenance | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. Environmental Influences | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Project Feasibility

- | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Project Support | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. Feasibility | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. State Cost-Benefit | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

HISTORIC BUILDING
SURVEY FORM
Background Information

Researcher _____ Date _____

Original Owner _____
Original Use _____
Architect _____
Date Designed _____
Builder _____
Date Constructed _____

☐ Part of Historic District _____
Name _____ Identification No. _____

USGS Map References

Township _____ Range _____
Quadrangle _____
Scale _____
Date _____

Coordinates (Only One Coordinate Sufficient if Site is More than One Acre in Size;
Corner Coordinates for Sites Over One Acre)

Latitude	Longitude	Latitude	Longitude
----------	-----------	----------	-----------

Latitude	Longitude	Latitude	Longitude
----------	-----------	----------	-----------

Themes Represented

- Architectural Styles**
- ☐ 1. Colonial-Jeffersonian or Adam Style
 - ☐ 2. Greek Revival
 - ☐ 3. Early Gothic Revival
 - ☐ 4. Romanesque Revival
 - ☐ 5. Italian Villa Style
 - ☐ 6. Renaissance Revival: Romans-Tuscan Mode
 - ☐ 7. Renaissance Revival: North Italian Mode
 - ☐ 8. Octagon Mode
 - ☐ 9. High Victorian Gothic
 - ☐ 10. High Victorian Italianate
 - ☐ 11. Second Empire Style
 - ☐ 12. Stick Style
 - ☐ 13. Queen Anne Style
 - ☐ 14. Richardson Romanesque/Romanesque Revival
 - ☐ 15. Chateausque
 - ☐ 16. Beaux-Arts Classicism
 - ☐ 17. Second Renaissance Revival
 - ☐ 18. Georgian Revival
 - ☐ 19. Neo-Classical Revival
 - ☐ 20. Late Gothic Revival
 - ☐ 21. Prairie Style
 - ☐ 22. Western Stick Style
 - ☐ 23. Bungalowoid
 - ☐ 24. International Style
 - ☐ 25. Architectural Curiosity

Architectural Periods

- ☐ Prior to 1820
- ☐ 1820-60
- ☐ 1860-90
- ☐ 1890-1915
- ☐ 1915-45

Famous Architects

- ☐ Louis Sullivan
- ☐ William LeBaron Jenny
- ☐ Daniel Burnham
- ☐ John Wellborn Root
- ☐ Dankmar Adler
- ☐ Frank Lloyd Wright

Other Themes

- ☐ Chicago School of Architecture
- ☐ Innovative Development or Application of Construction Technique
- ☐ Innovative Use of Materials
- ☐ Residence-Famous Person
- ☐ Residence-Typical
- ☐ Lincoln Heritage
- ☐ Commercial/Industrial
- ☐ Transportation/Communication
- ☐ Military
- ☐ Government/Politics
- ☐ Arts
- ☐ Science/Invention
- ☐ Education
- ☐ Religion/Philosophy
- ☐ Social/Humanitarian

HISTORIC BUILDING SURVEY FORM

Recognition or Legal Protection Given	Not Given	Given
1. <i>De jure</i> recognition	19	10
2. <i>De facto</i> recognition	20	9
3. <i>De jure</i> and <i>de facto</i> recognition	1	19
4. No recognition	19	10
5. <i>De jure</i> and <i>de facto</i> recognition	1	19
6. <i>De jure</i> recognition	19	10
7. <i>De facto</i> recognition	20	9
8. <i>De jure</i> and <i>de facto</i> recognition	1	19
9. No recognition	19	10
10. <i>De jure</i> and <i>de facto</i> recognition	1	19
11. <i>De jure</i> recognition	19	10
12. <i>De facto</i> recognition	20	9
13. <i>De jure</i> and <i>de facto</i> recognition	1	19
14. No recognition	19	10
15. <i>De jure</i> and <i>de facto</i> recognition	1	19
16. <i>De jure</i> recognition	19	10
17. <i>De facto</i> recognition	20	9
18. <i>De jure</i> and <i>de facto</i> recognition	1	19
19. No recognition	19	10
20. <i>De jure</i> and <i>de facto</i> recognition	1	19
21. <i>De jure</i> recognition	19	10
22. <i>De facto</i> recognition	20	9
23. <i>De jure</i> and <i>de facto</i> recognition	1	19
24. No recognition	19	10
25. <i>De jure</i> and <i>de facto</i> recognition	1	19
26. <i>De jure</i> recognition	19	10
27. <i>De facto</i> recognition	20	9
28. <i>De jure</i> and <i>de facto</i> recognition	1	19
29. No recognition	19	10
30. <i>De jure</i> and <i>de facto</i> recognition	1	19
31. <i>De jure</i> recognition	19	10
32. <i>De facto</i> recognition	20	9
33. <i>De jure</i> and <i>de facto</i> recognition	1	19
34. No recognition	19	10
35. <i>De jure</i> and <i>de facto</i> recognition	1	19
36. <i>De jure</i> recognition	19	10
37. <i>De facto</i> recognition	20	9
38. <i>De jure</i> and <i>de facto</i> recognition	1	19
39. No recognition	19	10
40. <i>De jure</i> and <i>de facto</i> recognition	1	19
41. <i>De jure</i> recognition	19	10
42. <i>De facto</i> recognition	20	9
43. <i>De jure</i> and <i>de facto</i> recognition	1	19
44. No recognition	19	10
45. <i>De jure</i> and <i>de facto</i> recognition	1	19
46. <i>De jure</i> recognition	19	10
47. <i>De facto</i> recognition	20	9
48. <i>De jure</i> and <i>de facto</i> recognition	1	19
49. No recognition	19	10
50. <i>De jure</i> and <i>de facto</i> recognition	1	19
51. <i>De jure</i> recognition	19	10
52. <i>De facto</i> recognition	20	9
53. <i>De jure</i> and <i>de facto</i> recognition	1	19
54. No recognition	19	10
55. <i>De jure</i> and <i>de facto</i> recognition	1	19
56. <i>De jure</i> recognition	19	10
57. <i>De facto</i> recognition	20	9
58. <i>De jure</i> and <i>de facto</i> recognition	1	19
59. No recognition	19	10
60. <i>De jure</i> and <i>de facto</i> recognition	1	19
61. <i>De jure</i> recognition	19	10
62. <i>De facto</i> recognition	20	9
63. <i>De jure</i> and <i>de facto</i> recognition	1	19
64. No recognition	19	10
65. <i>De jure</i> and <i>de facto</i> recognition	1	19
66. <i>De jure</i> recognition	19	10
67. <i>De facto</i> recognition	20	9
68. <i>De jure</i> and <i>de facto</i> recognition	1	19
69. No recognition	19	10
70. <i>De jure</i> and <i>de facto</i> recognition	1	19
71. <i>De jure</i> recognition	19	10
72. <i>De facto</i> recognition	20	9
73. <i>De jure</i> and <i>de facto</i> recognition	1	19
74. No recognition	19	10
75. <i>De jure</i> and <i>de facto</i> recognition	1	19
76. <i>De jure</i> recognition	19	10
77. <i>De facto</i> recognition	20	9
78. <i>De jure</i> and <i>de facto</i> recognition	1	19
79. No recognition	19	10
80. <i>De jure</i> and <i>de facto</i> recognition	1	19
81. <i>De jure</i> recognition	19	10
82. <i>De facto</i> recognition	20	9
83. <i>De jure</i> and <i>de facto</i> recognition	1	19
84. No recognition	19	10
85. <i>De jure</i> and <i>de facto</i> recognition	1	19
86. <i>De jure</i> recognition	19	10
87. <i>De facto</i> recognition	20	9
88. <i>De jure</i> and <i>de facto</i> recognition	1	19
89. No recognition	19	10
90. <i>De jure</i> and <i>de facto</i> recognition	1	19
91. <i>De jure</i> recognition	19	10
92. <i>De facto</i> recognition	20	9
93. <i>De jure</i> and <i>de facto</i> recognition	1	19
94. No recognition	19	10

- ☐ National Register
☐ Public Ownership
☐ Historic Marker _____ Organization
- ☐ Historic or Conservation Zoning
☐ Historical Society Ownership
☐ Facade Easement
☐ Other _____ Specify

Legal Description

Courthouse _____
County _____ City _____
Parcel Number _____
Plat Book Identification _____
Present Owner _____
Address of Owner if Different from Survey Site _____
Mortgage Company (if any) _____
Past Owners and Year of Purchase: _____

Assessed Valuation for Tax Purposes

Zoning Ordinance

- ☐ Existing Use is Non-Conforming in terms of:
- ☐ Front Setback
 - ☐ Side Setback
 - ☐ Rear Setback
 - ☐ Land Use
 - ☐ Height or Bulk
- ☐ Existing Use Conforms to Zoning Ordinance
- ☐ "Higher and better use" permitted on site _____ (specify)

Construction Codes:

Building Repair or Reconstruction Would Require full Compliance with Local:

- ☐ Building Code
- ☐ Electrical Code
- ☐ Plumbing Code
- ☐ Heating Code

Availability of City Services to Building

- ☐ Water ☐ Sewer
☐ Fire Protection: Distance from Station _____
☐ Police Protection _____ Miles

HISTORIC BUILDING SURVEY FORM (Interior)

Surveyor _____ Date _____

Present Use _____

Number of Stories _____

Number of Dwelling and/or _____

Business Units _____

Basement _____

Example of Good Reuse (Describe): _____

Site Plan: (Sketch Approximately to Scale Main Building and Accessory Buildings, Fences, Walls, Yards, and Open Space, Access Points, Off-Street Parking; Dimension Building and Distance from Street; Show North Arrow and points from which photographs were taken: _____)

(First Floor-Plan View)

(Second Floor-Plan View)

Photographs: Roll _____ Frames _____

Alteration/Restoration

☐ Moved from Original Location
Date Moved _____ Original Site _____ Address _____

☐ Restored
Date Restored _____ Architect of Restoration _____

☐ Altered
Date of Alterations _____ Architect of Alterations _____
Describe and Indicate Alterations on the Site Plan and Note those Detrimental to the Character of the Building: _____

☐ Photographs: Roll _____ Frames _____

HISTORIC BUILDING SURVEY FORM

Ancillary Structures and Accessory Buildings

- | | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Porches | <input type="checkbox"/> Stoops | <input type="checkbox"/> Terraces |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Garages | <input type="checkbox"/> Barns | <input type="checkbox"/> Sheds |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Walls | <input type="checkbox"/> Fences | <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ |

Specify _____

Describe and Indicate those of Historical or Architectural Interest on the
Site Plan:

☐ Photographs: Roll _____ Frames _____

Natural Features of Interest

- ☐ Traces of Original Landscaping Remaining
(Describe and Locate on Site Plan):
- ☐ Unique Plants or Geologic Features, e.g. Caves, Mines on Site
(Describe and Locate on Site Plan):

☐ Photographs: Roll _____ Frames _____

Vertical Structural Support

- | | | |
|----------------------|---|---|
| Type of Construction | <input type="checkbox"/> Load Bearing Walls | <input type="checkbox"/> Frame |
| Structural Material | <input type="checkbox"/> Wood | <input type="checkbox"/> Brick |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Concrete | <input type="checkbox"/> Concrete Block |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Stone | <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ |

Specify _____

Condition of Structural Elements

	None	Slight	Moderate	Severe
Cracks or Holes	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Deflection	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Bulge or Buckle	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rot	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Leaks	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor
System Evaluation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Any Unique Structural Characteristics?:

Exterior Walls

- | | | |
|------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Type | <input type="checkbox"/> Load Bearing | <input type="checkbox"/> Curtain |
| Surface Material | <input type="checkbox"/> Wood | <input type="checkbox"/> Metal |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Asbestos | <input type="checkbox"/> Masonry |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Glass | <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ |

Specify _____

Exterior Color(s) _____

- | | | | |
|---------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Ornamental Features | <input type="checkbox"/> Quoins | <input type="checkbox"/> Pilasters | <input type="checkbox"/> Belt Courses |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ | | |

Specify _____

Describe:

☐ Photographs: Roll _____ Frames _____

HISTORIC BUILDING SURVEY FORM

Type ☐ Gable ☐ Gambrel ☐ Mansard ☐ Flat
☐ Hip ☐ Shed ☐ Ogee

Construction ☐ Asbestos ☐ Concrete ☐ Metal-Concrete
☐ Wood ☐ Concrete Wood ☐ Other _____
specify

Condition	None	Slight	Moderate	Severe
Cracks or Holes	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Settlement	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Bulge or Buckle	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rot	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Leaks	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor
System Evaluation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Notable Features ☐ Cornice ☐ Eaves ☐ Dormers
☐ Cupolas ☐ Towers ☐ Other _____
specify

Describe:

Foundation Height _____ Thickness _____

Construction ☐ Brick ☐ Stone ☐ Concrete
☐ Concrete Block ☐ Wood ☐ Other _____
specify

Condition	None	Slight	Moderate	Severe
Cracks or Holes	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Bulge or Buckle	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rot	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Leaks	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor
System Evaluation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Peculiarities (Describe):

HISTORIC BUILDING SURVEY FORM

Apertures:

- Type
- ☐ Punched, Exposed Lintel
 - ☐ Punched, Hidden Lintel
 - ☐ Window Wall or Spandrel
- Window Shapes
- ☐ Double Hung
 - ☐ Dormer
 - ☐ Casement
 - ☐ Compound
 - ☐ Quatrefoil
 - ☐ Round
 - ☐ Bay
 - ☐ Sliding
 - ☐ Round-Headed
 - ☐ Oriel
 - ☐ Fan
 - ☐ Gothic
 - ☐ Oval
- Shutters
- ☐ Decorative
 - ☐ Functional
 - ☐ None

Height of Entry Above Grade _____

Notable Details of Doorways (Describe):

☐ Photographs: Roll _____ Frames _____

Chimneys:

Number _____ Size _____

Construction:

- ☐ Brick
- ☐ Metal
- ☐ Stone
- ☐ Other _____
- ☐ Concrete
- ☐ Concrete Block

specify

Location (Sketch):

Page 10
HISTORIC BUILDING
SURVEY FORM

loor Plan (Sketch and Dimension):

☐ Plans Obtained for Survey Record

(First Floor)

(Second Floor)

HISTORIC BUILDING SURVEY FORM (Exterior)

Stairways (Describe):

Type: _____
 Railing: _____
 Balusters: _____
 Newel: _____
 Ornamental Features: _____

☐ Photographs: Roll _____ Frames _____

Floors

Construction: ☐ Concrete ☐ Metal-Concrete ☐ Concrete-Wood
☐ Wood ☐ Metal-Wood ☐ Other _____ specify

Structural Condition:

	None	Slight	Moderate	Severe
Cracks or Holes	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sag or Deflection	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Warp or Buckle	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rot or Corrosion	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Leaks	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor
System Evaluation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Type Covering: _____

Finish: _____

Wall and Ceiling Finish (Describe):

Material and Location:

Cornices: _____

Wainscoting: _____

Paneling: _____

Composition and Design of Notable Walls: _____

Ornamental Details of Note:

☐ Photographs: Roll _____ Frames _____

HISTORIC BUILDING SURVEY FORM

Doorways and Doors

Description of Typical:

Special Interests:

☐ Photographs: Roll _____ Frames _____

Interior Trim

Standing Woodwork not Described Above:

Built in Features:

Fireplace Treatments:

Special Ornamental Features:

☐ Photographs: Roll _____ Frames _____

HardwareHistorical: ☐ Hinges ☐ Knobs ☐ Locks ☐ Latches
☐ Window Hardware

Describe:

☐ Photographs: Roll _____ Frames _____

Lighting

Original Fixtures:

Of Historical Interest:

Heating

Original System:

Devices of Historical Interest:

HISTORIC BUILDING SURVEY FORM

Objects of Historical Interest (Summarize Number and Type):

☐ Photographs: Roll _____ Frames _____

Text of Historical Marker

Maintenance of Structure, Site and Adjacent Area

	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor
Interior	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Exterior	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Site	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Accessory Buildings	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Adjacent Buildings	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Adjacent Properties	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Neighborhood	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

HISTORIC BUILDING SURVEY FORM

Blighting Influences:

Check all Applicable

- ☐ Excessive Traffic
☐ Inadequate Building Setbacks
☐ Junk
☐ Billboards
☐ Air Pollution
☐ Mixture of Land Uses
☐ Noise and/or Vibration
☐ Lack of Parking

Describe Those Checked:

Evidence of Economic Change Near Site:

Check all Applicable

- ☐ Urban Renewal
☐ Construction
☐ Subdivision
☐ Highway
☐ Other _____

Describe Those Checked:

Specify

Factors Indicating Immediate Action is Required:

Check all Applicable

- ☐ Abandonment
☐ Deterioration
☐ Demolition
☐ Zoning
☐ Developers
☐ Roads
☐ Sale
☐ Reservoirs

Describe Those Checked:

Other Problems:

(Describe)

Illinois Historic Survey Form
HISTORIC STRUCTURES
Checklist and Evaluation Sheet

ID No. _____
 Name _____
 Location _____
 Number and Street _____
 City or Village _____
 Township _____ County _____
 Why Important _____

Photographic
Print

SURVEY CHECKLIST

Research

- ☐ Original Owner/Use
- ☐ Engineer/Artist
- ☐ USGS Mapping
- ☐ Themes Represented
- ☐ Previous Surveys
- ☐ Original Appearance
- ☐ Statement of Significance
- ☐ Legal/Tax
- ☐ Legal Protection
- ☐ Local Contact/Access
- ☐ Interest in Preservation

On-Site Survey

- ☐ Present Appearance
- ☐ Alteration/Restoration
- ☐ Historic Marker
- ☐ Environmental Aspects
- ☐ Need for Immediate Action

EVALUATION

Resource Endangered by

- ☐ Abandonment
- ☐ Deterioration
- ☐ Demolition
- ☐ Zoning
- ☐ Developers
- ☐ Roads
- ☐ Sale
- ☐ Reservoirs

Accessibility

- ☐ Public
- ☐ No Public
- ☐ Restricted

Potentials for Preservation

- ☐ Good Reuse
- ☐ Interest in Preservation
- ☐ Craftsmanship
- ☐ Legal Protection

Significance

1. Historic Values
2. Historic Personages
3. Historic Events
4. Artistic Qualities
5. Aboriginal Man
6. Symbolic Importance

Suitability for Preservation

1. Condition
2. Maintenance
3. Environmental Influences

Project Feasibility

1. Project Support
2. Feasibility
3. State Cost-Benefit

1 2 3 4

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

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HISTORIC STRUCTURES SURVEY FORM Background Information

Researcher _____ Date _____

Original Owner _____

Name

Original Use _____

Engineer/Artist _____

Name

Date Designed _____

Builder _____

Name

Date Built _____

USGS Map References:

Township _____ Range _____

Quadrangle _____

Scale _____

Date _____

Coordinates (One Set Sufficient unless Site is More than One Acre; Corner Coordinates for Sites over One Acre.)

Latitude _____ Longitude _____

Latitude _____ Longitude _____

Latitude _____ Longitude _____

Latitude _____ Longitude _____

Themes Represented:

- ☐ Innovative Development or
☐ Application of Construction Technique
☐ Innovative Use of Materials
☐ Transportation/Communications

- ☐ Lincoln Heritage
☐ Tombs
☐ Other _____

Specify

Representation in Existing Surveys:

☐ Historic America Buildings Survey _____ Year _____

☐ National Register _____ Year _____

☐ Other _____ Name _____ Location _____ Year _____

Original Physical Appearance:

- ☐ Photos Obtained Source _____ (Location)
☐ Sketches Obtained Source _____ (Location)
☐ Plans Obtained Source _____ (Location)

Description:

HISTORIC STRUCTURES SURVEY FORM

Statement of Significance (Personages, Events, Dates, References):

☐ See Continuation Sheet Number _____

Legal Description

Courthouse _____

County _____ City _____

Parcel Numbers _____ Acreage _____

Plat Book Identification _____

Present Owner _____

Address of Owner if Different from Survey Site _____

Mortgage Company (if any) _____

Past Owners and Year of Purchase: _____

Assessed Valuation for Tax Purposes _____

Recognition or Legal Protection Given☐ National Register☐ Public Ownership☐ Historic Marker _____

Organization _____

☐ Historic or Conservation Zoning☐ Historical Society Ownership☐ Other _____

Specify _____



HISTORIC STRUCTURES SURVEY FORM
On-Site Survey

Identification Number _____

Local Contacts

_____	_____
Name	Name
_____	_____
Address	Address
_____	_____
Telephone	Telephone

Accessibility

- ☐ Open to Public: Hours _____
Fee _____
Person in Charge _____
Name _____ Telephone _____
- ☐ Restricted Public Access
Contact for Access _____
Name _____ Telephone _____
- ☐ No Access Permitted

Reason: _____

Owner's Attitude Toward Preservation

- ☐ Favorable
☐ No Opinion
☐ Unfavorable

Reason: _____

Local Groups Interested in Preserving or Restoring Structure (Complete if Applicable)

Organization(s) _____
Their Plans: _____

Their Agreement with Property Owner: _____

Estimated Cost, if any, for Carrying Out Plans: _____

☐ See Continuation Sheet Number _____

HISTORIC STRUCTURES SURVEY FORM

Surveyor _____ Date _____

Present Use _____

Structure's Present Appearance (Sketch in Plan and Profile, Approximately to Scale. Indicate Dimensions and Significant Details; Show North Arrow):

- ☐ Photographs of Structure: Roll _____ Frames _____
☐ Photographs of Details: Roll _____ Frames _____

Alteration/Restoration

- ☐ Structure Moved to this Site
Original Location _____ Date Moved _____
Address _____
- ☐ Structure Altered
Engineer/Artist of Alteration _____ Date Altered _____
Name _____
- ☐ Structure Restored
Engineer/Artist of Restoration _____ Date Restored _____
Name _____

Describe and Indicate on Above Sketch:

HISTORIC STRUCTURES SURVEY FORM

Text of Commemorative Plaque or Marker:

☐ See Continuation Sheet Number _____

Maintenance of Structure and Adjacent Area:

	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Comments
Structure	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____
Site	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____
Adjacent Buildings	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____
Adjacent Properties	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____
Vicinity	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____

☐ See Continuation Sheet Number _____

Blighting Influences:

Check all Applicable

Describe Those Checked

- ☐ Excessive Traffic
☐ Inadequate Building Setbacks
☐ Junk
☐ Billboards
☐ Air Pollution
☐ Mixture of Land Uses
☐ Noise
☐ Vibration
☐ Inadequate Parking

HISTORIC STRUCTURES SURVEY FORM

Visible Economic Pressure Nearby:

Describe Those Checked

☐ Construction☐ Subdivision☐ Highway☐ Other

Specify

Street Scene - Are Landscaping, Lighting and Street Furniture, Paving and Buildings in the Area Compatible with or Detrimental to the Character of the Structure?

Describe:

Photographs

Roll

Frames

Factors Indicating Immediate Action is Required:

Check all Applicable

Describe Those Checked

☐ Abandonment☐ Deterioration☐ Demolition☐ Zoning☐ Developers☐ Roads☐ Sale☐ Reservoirs

Illinois Historic Survey Form
HISTORIC SITE
Checklist and Evaluation Sheet

ID No. _____
 Name _____
 Location _____
 Number and Street _____
 City or Village _____
 Township _____ County _____

Photographic
Print

Why Important _____

SURVEY CHECKLIST

Research

- ☐ Original Owner/Use
- ☐ USGS Mapping
- ☐ Themes Represented
- ☐ Previous Surveys
- ☐ Original Appearance
- ☐ Statement of Significance
- ☐ Legal/Tax
- ☐ Recognition
- ☐ Local Contact/Access
- ☐ Interest in Marking/Reconstruction

Survey

- ☐ Present Use
- ☐ Site Plan
- ☐ Alteration/Demolition
- ☐ Text of Marker
- ☐ Environmental Aspects
- ☐ Need for Immediate
Action

EVALUATION

Resource Endangered by

- ☐ Abandonment
- ☐ Deterioration
- ☐ Demolition
- ☐ Zoning
- ☐ Developers
- ☐ Roads
- ☐ Sale
- ☐ Reservoirs

Accessibility

- ☐ Public
- ☐ No Public
- ☐ Restricted

Potentials for Preservation

- ☐ Good Reuse
- ☐ Interest in Preservation
- ☐ Craftsmanship
- ☐ Legal Protection

Significance

- | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Historic Values | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. Historic Personages | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. Historic Events | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. Artistic Qualities | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5. Aboriginal Man | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6. Symbolic Importance | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Suitability for Preservation

- | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Condition | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. Maintenance | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. Environmental
Influences | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Project Feasibility

- | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Project Support | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. Feasibility | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. State Cost-Benefit | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Illinois Historic Survey Form
HISTORIC SITE
Background Information

Researcher _____ Date _____

Original Owner _____
Name _____

Original Use _____

Period Represented _____
Date _____

USGS Map References

Township _____ Range _____

Quadrangle _____

Scale _____

Date _____

Coordinates (One Set Sufficient unless Site is More than One Acre; Corner Coordinates for Sites over One Acre.)

Latitude _____	Longitude _____	Latitude _____	Longitude _____
----------------	-----------------	----------------	-----------------

Latitude _____	Longitude _____	Latitude _____	Longitude _____
----------------	-----------------	----------------	-----------------

Themes Represented:

- | | | |
|---|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Arts | <input type="checkbox"/> Cemetery |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial/Industrial | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy | <input type="checkbox"/> Science/Invention |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation/Communication | <input type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian | <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Military | <input type="checkbox"/> Indians | Specify _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Government/Politics | <input type="checkbox"/> Pioneers | |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Lincoln Heritage | |

Representation in Existing Surveys:

- ☐ Historic American Buildings Survey (of Former Structure)

Year _____	Name of Structure _____
------------	-------------------------

- ☐ National Register _____
Year _____

- ☐ Other _____
Name _____ Location _____ Year _____

Original Physical Appearance:

- | | | |
|--|--------------|----------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Photos Obtained | Source _____ | Location _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Sketches Obtained | Source _____ | Location _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Plans Obtained | Source _____ | Location _____ |

Description:

Illinois Historic Survey Form
HISTORIC SITE

Statement of Significance (Personages, Events, Dates and References):

☐ See Continuation Sheet Number _____

Legal Description

☐ Courthouse

County

City

☐ Parcel Number(s)

☐ Plat Book Identification

☐ Present Owner(s)

☐ Address of Owner if Different From Survey Site

☐ Mortgage Company (if any)

Assessed Valuation for Tax Purposes

Recognition or Legal Protection Given

☐ National Register

☐ Public Ownership

☐ Historic Marker

Organization

☐ Historic or Conservation Zoning

☐ Historical Society Ownership

☐ Other

Specify

Illinois Historic Survey Form
HISTORIC SITE
On-Site Survey

Page 4 of 6

Identification Number _____

Local Contacts _____

_____ Name

_____ Name

_____ Address

_____ Address

_____ Telephone

_____ Telephone

Accessibility

☐ Open to Public: Hours _____ Fee _____

Person in Charge _____

_____ Name

_____ Telephone

☐ Restricted Public Access:

Contact for Access _____

_____ Name

_____ Telephone

☐ No Access Permitted

Reason: _____

Local Groups Interested in Marking Restoration or Reconstruction: (Complete if Applicable)

Organization(s) _____

Their Plans: _____

Their Agreement with Property Owner: _____

Estimated Cost, if any, for Carrying Out Plans: _____

Illinois Historic Survey Form
HISTORIC SITE

Surveyor _____ Date _____

Present Use _____

Site Plan (Sketch approximately to scale or attach drawing or photo; Show Site boundaries, all structures, landscape and natural features; identify structures, objects or ruins of importance; show north arrow):

☐ Photographs of Significant Aspects of SiteRoll _____
Frames _____

Alteration/Demolition

☐ Structure(s) Moved from this SiteMoved to _____
Address _____

Date _____

☐ Structure(s) Demolished

Reason _____

Date _____

☐ Describe and Identify Former Location of Structures on Above Sketch:

Text of Historic Marker:



Illinois Historic Survey Form HISTORIC SITE

Maintenance of Site and Adjacent Area:

	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Comments
Site	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Adjacent					
Properties	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Neighborhood	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Blighting Influences

Check all Applicable:

- ☐ Excessive Traffic
- ☐ Inadequate Building setbacks
- ☐ Junk
- ☐ Billboards
- ☐ Air Pollution
- ☐ Mixture of Land Uses
- ☐ Noise
- ☐ Vibration
- ☐ Inadequate Parking

Describe Those Checked

Visible Economic Pressure Nearby:

- ☐ Construction
- ☐ Highway
- ☐ Subdivision
- ☐ Other _____

Describe Those Checked

Specify _____

Street Scene-Are Landscaping, Lighting and Street Furniture, Paving and Buildings in the Area Compatible with or Detrimental to the Character of the Site?

Describe:

☐ Photographs Roll _____ Frames _____

Factors Indicating Immediate Action is Required:

Check all Applicable

- ☐ Abandonment
- ☐ Deterioration
- ☐ Demolition
- ☐ Zoning
- ☐ Developers
- ☐ Roads
- ☐ Sale
- ☐ Reservoirs

Describe Those Checked

Illinois Historic Survey Form
ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE
Checklist and Evaluation Sheet

Page 1 of 6

ID No. _____ Page 1

Name _____

Location _____

Number and Street

City or Village

Township

County

Why Important _____

SURVEY CHECKLIST

Research

- ☐ Time Period
☐ USGS Mapping
☐ Themes Represented
☐ Previous Surveys
☐ Physiography/Hydrography
☐ Past Site Work
☐ Significance of Site
☐ Accessibility
☐ Attitude Toward Excavation/
Preservation
☐ Legal/Tax
☐ Legal Protection

Survey

- ☐ Present Use
☐ Surface Survey
☐ Subsurface Features
☐ Natural Features
☐ Site Condition
☐ Environmental Aspects
☐ Need for Immediate Action

EVALUATION

Resource Endangered by

- ☐ Abandonment
☐ Deterioration
☐ Demolition
☐ Zoning
☐ Developers
☐ Roads
☐ Sale
☐ Reservoirs

Accessibility

- ☐ Public
☐ No Public
☐ Restricted

Potentials for Preservation

- ☐ Good Reuse
☐ Interest in Preservation
☐ Craftsmanship
☐ Legal Protection

Significance

1. Historic Values
2. Historic Personages
3. Historic Events
4. Artistic Qualities
5. Aboriginal Man
6. Symbolic Importance

1 2 3 4

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

Suitability for Preservation

1 2 3 4

1. Condition
2. Maintenance
3. Environmental
Influences

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

Project Feasibility

1. Project Support
2. Feasibility
3. State Cost-Benefit

1 2 3 4

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY FORM

Researcher _____ Date _____

Time Period: _____ to _____
Beginning Ending

USGS Map References

Township Range

Quadrangle

Scale _____

Date _____

Coordinates (One Set Sufficient unless Site is More than One Acre; Corner Coordinates for Sites over Once Acre.)

Latitude	Longitude
----------	-----------

Latitude	Longitude
----------	-----------

Latitude	Longitude
----------	-----------

Latitude	Longitude
----------	-----------

Themes Represented

Cultural Phase (Period):

- ☐ Paleo-Indian
- ☐ Archaic
- ☐ Early Woodland
- ☐ Middle Woodland
- ☐ Late Woodland
- ☐ Mississippian
- ☐ Hopewellian
- ☐ Historic

Site Type:

- ☐ Burial
☐ Ceremonial
☐ Quarry
☐ Residential
☐ Other

Specify

Representation in Existing Survey

- ☐ National Register _____
Year

- ☐
- Illinois Archeological Survey

- ☐ Other _____
- | | | |
|------|----------|------|
| Name | Location | Year |
|------|----------|------|

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY FORM

Physiography and Hydrography

- ☐ Upland Prairie
☐ Bluff Face Along Major River
☐ Ravine Leading to Major River
☐ Rolling Woodlands
☐ Floodplain of Major River
☐ Marshland

History of Past Work

- ☐ Surface Survey By Whom? _____
Disposition of Collections _____
 Person/Institution City State
- ☐ Test Excavations By Whom? _____
Disposition of Collections _____
 Person/Institution City State
- ☐ Major Excavations By Whom? _____
Disposition of Collections _____
 Person/Institution City State

Special Significance of Site(Events, Dates, Cultures and References)

☐ See Continuation Sheet Number _____

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY FORM

Identification Number _____

Accessibility

☐ Open to Public: Hours _____ Fee _____
 Person in Charge _____ Name _____ Telephone _____

☐ Restricted Public Access
 Contact for Access: ☐ Owner
☐ Tenant

☐ No Access Permitted
 Reason: _____

 Name Address Telephone

Attitude Toward Excavation/Preservation

Landowner: ☐ Favorable ☐ Indifferent ☐ Unfavorable

Tenant: ☐ Favorable ☐ Indifferent ☐ Unfavorable

Comments: _____

Legal Description

Courthouse _____
 _____ County _____ City _____

Parcel Number(s) _____ Acreage _____

Plat Book Identification _____

Present Owner(s) _____

Address of Owners if Different from Survey Site _____

Mortgage Company (if any) _____

Assessed Valuation for Tax Purposes _____

Recognition or Legal Protection Given

☐ National Register
☐ Public Ownership
☐ Historic Marker _____
 _____ Organization

☐ Historic or Conservation Zoning

☐ Other _____
 _____ Specify

ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY FORM

Surveyor _____ Date _____

Present Use of Site _____

Surface Survey Sketch (Sketch and Indicate Distances of Any Visible Surface Features from Fences, Buildings, Roads, etc. in Vicinity of Site; Show North Arrow):

☐ Surface Survey Sketch Attached

Drawings of Subsurface Features, Including Human Burials, Household Storage Pits, etc.

☐ Drawings Attached

Any Natural Features on Site of Special Interest, e.g. Caves, Minerals, Endemic Plant or Animal Communities

Describe:

ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY FORM

Condition of Site

- ☐ Intact
☐ Vandalism or Uncontrolled Digging
☐ Partially Subdivided
☐ Roads Through
☐ Cultivated Field
☐ Partially Covered by Overburden
☐ Partially Covered by Farm Buildings
☐ Other _____

Specify _____

Maintenance of Site and Adjacent Area

	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor
Site	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Adjacent Properties	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Comments:				

Blighting Influences

Check all Applicable

- ☐ Excessive Traffic
☐ Inadequate Building Setbacks
☐ Junk
☐ Billboards
☐ Air Pollution
☐ Mixture of Land Uses
☐ Noise
☐ Vibration
☐ Inadequate Parking

Describe Those Checked

Factors Indicating Immediate Action is Required

Check all Applicable

- ☐ Abandonment
☐ Deterioration
☐ Demolition
☐ Zoning
☐ Developers
☐ Roads
☐ Sale
☐ Reservoirs

Describe Those Checked

Illinois Historic Survey Form
HISTORIC DISTRICT
Checklist and Evaluation Sheet

ID No. _____
 Name _____
 Location _____
 Number & Street City or Village

 Township County
 Why Important _____

Photographic Print

SURVEY CHECKLIST

Research

- ☐ Original Owner/Designer
☐ Individual Structures Surveyed
☐ USGS Mapping
☐ Themes Represented
☐ Previous Surveys
☐ Original Appearance
☐ Statement of Significance
☐ Recognition
☐ City Services
☐ Zoning/Codes
☐ Local Contact/Access
☐ Interest in Preservation
☐ Craftsmanship

Survey

- ☐ Present Uses
☐ Present Appearance
☐ Natural Features
☐ Alterations
☐ Architectural Quality
☐ Structural Condition
☐ Typical Facade
☐ Historical Marker
☐ Environmental Aspects
☐ Need for Immediate Action

EVALUATION

Resource Endangered by

- ☐ Abandonment
☐ Deterioration
☐ Demolition
☐ Zoning
☐ Developers
☐ Roads
☐ Sale
☐ Reservoirs

Accessibility

- ☐ Public
☐ No Public
☐ Restricted

Potentials for Preservation

- ☐ Good Reuse
☐ Interest in Preservation
☐ Craftsmanship
☐ Legal Protection

Significance

- | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Historic Values | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. Historic Personages | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. Historic Events | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. Artistic Qualities | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5. Aboriginal Man | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6. Symbolic Importance | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Suitability for Preservation

- | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Condition | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. Maintenance | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. Environmental Influences | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Project Feasibility

- | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Project Support | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. Feasibility | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. State Cost-Benefit | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Page 2
HISTORIC DISTRICT
SURVEY FORM
Background Information

Researcher _____ Date _____

Owner(s) at Time of Construction _____

Name

Name

Period Represented: _____

Began Construction

Completed Construction

Designed By _____ Date _____

Name

Profession

Individual Buildings, Structures, Objects,
and Sites in Group Surveyed Separately

Name

ID No.

Name

ID No.

Name

ID No.

Name

ID No.

Name

ID No.

☐ See Continuation Sheet Number _____

USGS Map References

Township _____ Range _____

Quadrangle _____

Scale _____

Date _____

Corner Coordinates

Latitude Longitude

Latitude Longitude

Latitude Longitude

Latitude Longitude

Themes Represented

- ☐ Unified Historic Period, Architecture
or Streetscape
- ☐ Grouping by Noted Artist
- ☐ Commercial/Industrial
- ☐ Agriculture
- ☐ Military
- ☐ Transportation/Communication

- ☐ Government/Politics
- ☐ Lincoln Heritage
- ☐ Religion/Philosophy
- ☐ Social/Humanitarian
- ☐ Education
- ☐ Conservation
- ☐ Other _____

Specify

HISTORIC DISTRICT SURVEY FORM

Recognition or Legal Protection Given

- ☐ National Register
☐ Public Ownership
☐ Historic Marker

Organization _____

- ☐ Historic or Conservation Zoning
☐ Historical Society Ownership
☐ Facade Easement
☐ Other _____

Specify _____

Availability of City Services to District

- ☐ Water ☐ Sewer
☐ Fire Protection: Distance from Station _____
☐ Police Protection _____ Miles

Zoning Ordinance

- ☐ Existing Uses are Nonconforming in Terms of:
- | | | |
|---|-------|----------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Front Setback | _____ | (number) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Side Setback | _____ | (number) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Rear Setback | _____ | (number) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Land Use | _____ | (number) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Height or Bulk | _____ | (number) |
- ☐ Existing Uses Conform to Zoning Ordinance _____
 Number _____
- ☐ "Higher and Better Use" permitted on Site _____
 Number _____

Construction Codes

Building Repair or Reconstruction would Require full Compliance
with local:

- ☐ Building Code
☐ Electrical Code
☐ Plumbing Code
☐ Heating Code

Comments:

HISTORIC DISTRICT
SURVEY FORM
On-Site Survey

Page 5 of 9

Identification Number _____

Local Contacts

Name	Name
Address	Address
Telephone	Telephone

Accessibility

- ☐ Open to Public: Hours _____
Fee _____
Person in Charge _____
Name _____ Telephone _____
- ☐ Restricted Public Access
Contact for Access _____
Name _____ Telephone _____
- ☐ No Access Permitted
Reason: _____

Owners' Attitudes Toward Preservation Restoration

- ☐ Favorable
☐ Indifferent
☐ Unfavorable
Reason: _____

Local Groups Interested in Preserving or Restoring District
(Complete if Applicable)

Source of
Information:

Organization(s): _____

Their Plans: _____

Their Agreement(s) with Property Owner(s): _____

Estimated Cost, if any, for Carrying out Plans _____

☐ See Continuation Sheet Number _____

Craftsmanship Used in Restoration that May be Helpful in Restoration Elsewhere:

Name and Address of Craftsman

- ☐ Ironwork _____
☐ Tilework _____
☐ Woodwork _____
☐ Brickwork _____
☐ Glasswork _____
☐ Stonework _____
☐ Other _____
Specify _____

HISTORIC DISTRICT SURVEY FORM

Surveyor _____ Date _____

Present Land Uses in District _____

Present Appearance (Describe and Attach Map or Aerial Photograph Showing District Boundaries, all Structures, Street, Open Spaces, Off-Street Parking, Principal Historic Structures, and North Arrow)

☐ See Continuation Sheet Number _____
☐ Photographs of District: Roll _____ Frames _____
 Roll _____ Frames _____
 Roll _____ Frames _____

Natural Features of Interest

- ☐ Traces of Original Landscape Remaining
 (Describe and Locate on Map Above):
- ☐ Unique Plant or Geologic Features, e.g. Caves, Mines on Site.
 (Describe and Locate on Map Above):

☐ Photographs: Roll _____ Frames _____





HISTORIC DISTRICT SURVEY FORM Mapping

Alterations Since Construction (Describe and Indicate Changes on a District Map;
Note those Structural Alterations or New Construction
Most Detrimental to the Character of the District)






☐ Not Detrimental
☒ Detrimental

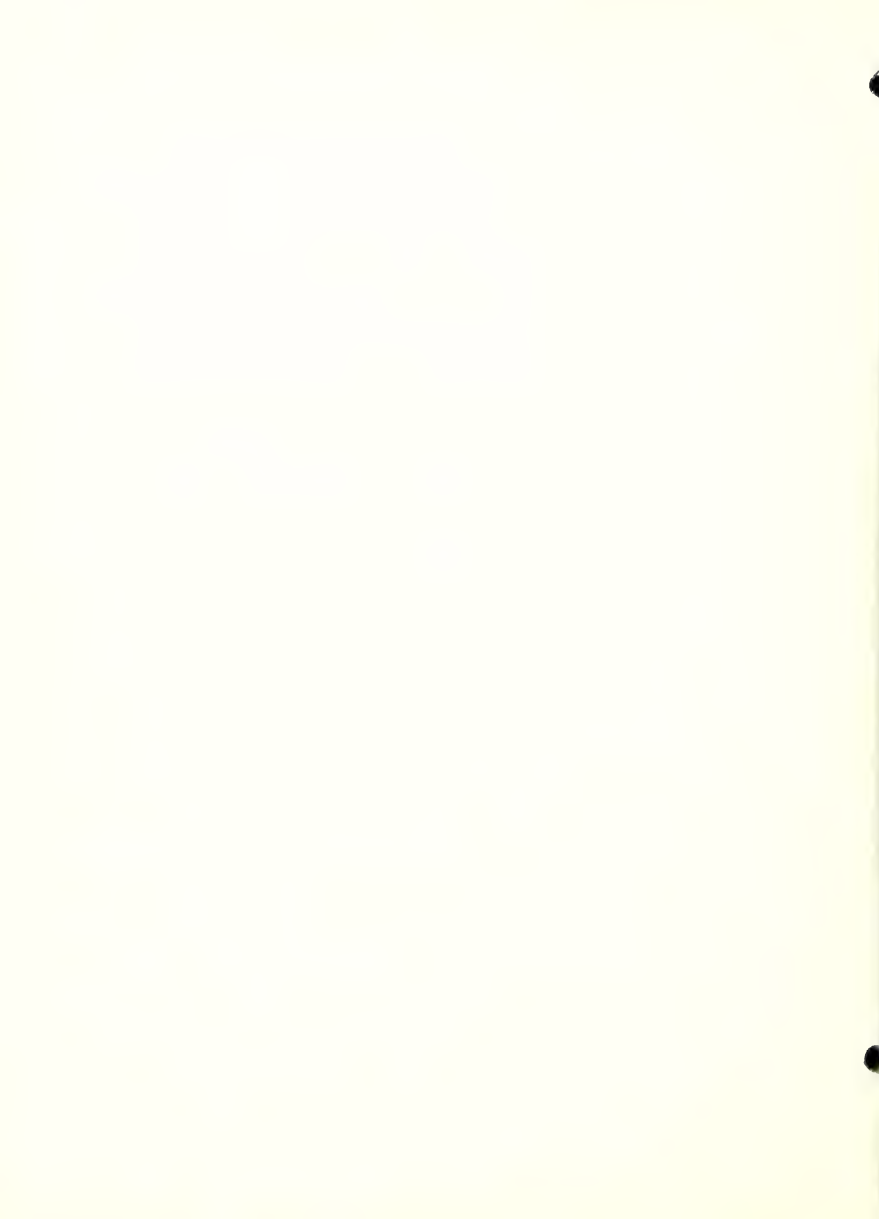
☐ See Continuation Sheet Number _____
☐ Photographs of Detrimental Alterations
Roll _____ Frames _____

Architectural Quality (Evaluate Architectural Quality of Each Building in the District
According to the Following Scale and Indicate Results on a
District Map)

-  Building of State or National Historic, Architectural or Symbolic Importance
 -  Architectural Quality in keeping with District's Period, Style or Scale
 -  Neutral or Vacant Lot
 -  Detrimental in terms of Maintaining Architectural Quality of District's Period, Style or Scale
- Comments:

Structural Condition (Evaluate Structural Condition of Each Building in the District
According to the Following Scale and Indicate Results on a
District Map)

-  Sound Structure or Vacant Lot
 -  Slight Cracks, Hole, Deflection, Warp, Buckle, Rot, or Leak in Roof, Foundation, Wall or Floor Structure.
 -  Moderate Cracks, etc. in Roof, Foundation, Wall or Floor Structure.
 -  Severe Cracks, etc. in Roof, Foundation, Wall or Floor Structure.
 -  Neutral or Vacant Lot
- Comments:



HISTORIC DISTRICT SURVEY FORM

Typical Facade

Exterior Wall Type:

☐ Load Bearing

☐ Curtain

Surface Material:

☐ Wood

☐ Metal

☐ Glass

☐ Asbestos

☐ Masonry

☐ Other

Specify

Gable End:

☐ Front

☐ Side

☐ None

Exterior Color(s)

Aperture Type:

☐ Punched, Exposed Lintel

☐ Punched, Hidden Lintel

☐ Window Wall or Spandrel

Window Shapes:

☐ Double Hung

☐ Compound

☐ Bay

☐ Oriel

☐ Fan

☐ Domer

☐ Quatrefoil

☐ Sliding

☐ Gothic

☐ Casement

☐ Round

☐ Round-Headed

☐ Oval

Shutters:

☐ Decorative

☐ Functional

☐ None

Height of Entry
above Grade

Feet

Ornamental Features:

☐ Quoins

☐ Pilasters

☐ Belt Courses

☐ Other

Specify

Describe:

Text of Historic Marker(s)

☐ See Continuation Sheet Number

HISTORIC DISTRICT SURVEY FORM

Street Scene (Are Landscaping, Lighting and Street Furniture, Paving, and Buildings in Keeping with the Character of the District?); Describe:

Blighting Influences:

Check all Applicable:

- ☐ Excessive Traffic
- ☐ Inadequate Building Setbacks
- ☐ Junk
- ☐ Billboards
- ☐ Air Pollution
- ☐ Mixture of Land Uses
- ☐ Noise
- ☐ Vibration
- ☐ Inadequate Parking

Describe Those Checked:

Evidence of Economic Change Near Site

Check all Applicable:

- ☐ Urban Renewal
- ☐ Construction
- ☐ Subdivision
- ☐ Highway
- ☐ Other _____

Describe Those Checked:

Specify

Factors Indicating Immediate Action is Required:

Check all Applicable

- ☐ Abandonment
- ☐ Deterioration
- ☐ Demolition
- ☐ Zoning
- ☐ Developers
- ☐ Roads
- ☐ Sale

Describe Those Checked:

Illinois Historic Survey Form
HISTORIC OBJECTS
Checklist and Evaluation Sheet

Page 1 of 5

ID No. _____
Name _____
Location _____
Number and Street _____
City or Village _____
Township _____ County _____

Photographic
Print

Why Important _____

SURVEY CHECKLIST

Research

- ☐ Original Owner/Use
- ☐ Artist
- ☐ USGS Mapping
- ☐ Themes Represented
- ☐ Previous Surveys
- ☐ Original Appearance
- ☐ Statement of Significance
- ☐ Recognition
- ☐ Interest in Preservation
- ☐ City Services
- ☐ Local Contact/Access

Survey

- ☐ Present Use
- ☐ Present Appearance
- ☐ Condition
- ☐ Surroundings
- ☐ Need for Immediate Action

EVALUATION

Resource Endangered by

- ☐ Abandonment
- ☐ Deterioration
- ☐ Demolition
- ☐ Zoning
- ☐ Developers
- ☐ Roads
- ☐ Sale
- ☐ Reservoirs
- Accessibility
- ☐ Public
- ☐ No Public
- ☐ Restricted

Significance

- | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Historic Values | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. Historic Personages | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. Historic Events | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. Artistic Qualities | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5. Aboriginal Man | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6. Symbolic Importance | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Suitability for Preservation

- | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Condition | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. Maintenance | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. Environmental Influences | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Project Feasibility

- | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Project Support | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. Feasibility | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. State Cost-Benefit | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Potentials for Preservation

- ☐ Good Reuse
- ☐ Interest in Preservation
- ☐ Craftsmanship
- ☐ Legal Protection

HISTORIC OBJECTS SURVEY FORM

Background Information

Researcher _____ Date _____

Original Owner _____
Name _____

Original Use _____

Artist _____
Name _____

Period Represented _____
Date _____

Previous Owners:

USGS Map References:

Township _____ Range _____

Quadrangle _____

Scale _____

Date _____

Coordinates _____

Latitude

Longitude

Themes Represented

☐ Document

☐ Functional Object

☐ Lincoln Heritage

☐ Marker/Monument

☐ Sculpture

☐ Gravestones

☐ Other _____
Specify

Representation in Existing Surveys:

☐ National Register Nomination _____

Year

☐ Other _____

Name

Location

Year

Original Physical Appearance

☐ Photos Obtained

Source _____

Location

☐ Sketches Obtained

Source _____

Location

Description:

HISTORIC OBJECTS SURVEY FORM

Statement of Significance (Personages, Events, Dates, References)

☐ See Continuation Sheet Number _____

Recognition or Legal Protection Given

- ☐ National Register
☐ Public Ownership
☐ Historic Marker
☐ Historical Society Ownership
☐ Other _____

Organization

Specify _____

Availability of City Services to Site of Objects

- ☐ Water
☐ Fire Protection: Distance from Station _____
☐ Sewer _____ Miles
☐ Police Protection

HISTORIC OBJECTS SURVEY FORM
On-Site Survey

Identification Number _____

Local Contacts _____

Name	Name
_____	_____
Address	Address
_____	_____
Telephone	Telephone
_____	_____

Accessibility

☐ Open to Public: Hours _____ Fee _____

Person in Charge _____

Name	Telephone
_____	_____

☐ Restricted Public Access
Contact for Access _____

Name	Telephone
_____	_____

☐ No Access Permitted
Reason: _____

Owner's Attitude Toward Preservation

- ☐ Favorable
☐ No Opinion
☐ Unfavorable

Reason: _____

Local Groups Interested in Preserving Object(s) (Complete if Applicable)

Organization(s) _____

Their Plans: _____

Their Agreement with Object Owner: _____

Estimated Cost, if Any, for Carrying Out Plan _____

☐ See Continuation Sheet Number _____



HISTORIC OBJECTS SURVEY FORM

Surveyor _____ Date _____

Present Use of Object _____

Present Appearance (Describe Unique Features of Important Objects) _____

☐ Photographs of Object(s): Roll _____ Frames _____☐ Photographs of Site at Which
Object(s) Can be Seen: Roll _____ Frames _____

Present Condition of the Object

☐ Altered: By Whom? _____ Date _____☐ Restored: By Whom? _____ Date _____☐ Maintained in Good Condition
Comments:☐ See Continuation Sheet Number _____

Character of Object's Surroundings

Land Use at Site _____

Adequacy of Display Area: _____

Protection for Object(s):

☐ Treated to Prevent Deterioration☐ Encased☐ Guarded☐ Other _____

Comments

Specify _____

Is the Site Where Objects are Kept in Keeping with the Character of the
Object? Explain: _____

Factors Indicating Immediate Action Is Required

Check all Applicable

☐ Abandonment☐ Deterioration☐ Sale

Describe Those Applicable

CONTINUATION SHEET NUMBER _____

Identification No. _____

881-2
22-10



